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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 101

BOMBAY: TUESDAY APRIL, 28, 1936

TWELVE PAGES

Death Or Surrender: Choice For Abyssinians

INDIANS IN ABYSSINIA

Eden Denies Suggestion Of Discrimination In Safety Measures

LONDON, April 27. In the House of Commons Mr. Gallacher enquired whether the British Minister at Addis Ababa had granted the request from poorer members of the Indian community for financial assistance to send their families back to India.

EDEN'S REPLY.

Mr. Eden replied that no such request had been received by the British Minister. On the other hand, the British Consul, on 7th April, reminded the representatives of the local Indian community of the existence of normal facilities for the repatriation of distressed British subjects. The representatives replied that the Indian community was aware of the existing facilities. He knew of no case locally wherein such facilities were desired.

NO COMPLAINT.

Further replying to Mr. Gallacher, Mr. Eden said he had not received any representation from the Indian community at Addis Ababa complaining against the failure of the British Minister to take adequate steps to ensure their protection in the event of Italian bombardment or air raids. The suggestion that there had been any discrimination in drawing up measures for the protection of British subjects was entirely unfounded.

The British Minister in consultation with the Government had throughout taken most careful and detailed precautions to ensure full protection available in the case of need of all British subjects without distinction of any kind.

BUDGET LEAKAGE.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain replying to Mr. Greenwood said that he personally interviewed the Chairman of the Lloyds who informed him that he was making a careful and thorough inquiry into all circumstances of the alleged budget leakage. The Chancellor had told the Chairman that he desired the whole matter to be sifted to its bottom.

INDIAN FAMILY PENSION FUNDS.

Sir Reginald Craddock asked what steps had been taken to ascertain the views of subscribers to the various Indian Family Pension Funds regarding the terms of the Draft Order in Council under Section 273 of the Government of India Act 1935.

Mr. Butler replied that all subscribers and beneficiaries were being circularised with the latest information regarding the position of the funds and with copies of the Draft Order presented in the House of Commons on 21st April.

"NEGUS" WILL NOT FLEE FROM COUNTRY

LONDON, April 27. No further news is available of alrman, M. Drouillet.

Meanwhile the Ethiopian legation in London categorically deny that the Emperor may use the machine to flee from the country. Rather than suffer defeat, the Emperor and Empress will both die first, declared the secretary of the legation.—Reuter.

ORDERS ON INDIA

LONDON, April 27. In the House of Commons Mr. Forster presented the King's reply assenting to the respective drafts of the recent Orders on India with amendments approved by Parliament. The Orders are:—The Provincial Legislative Assembly Orders; Provincial Legislative Council Order; Scheduled Castes Order; Burma House of Representatives Order and, Burma Senate Election Order.—Reuter.

Italian Threat To Populace In Capital

Negus' Daughter Pleads Before Womanhood Of World

"Help Us Before It's Too Late"

ADDIS ABABA, April 27. An urgent appeal to the women of the world to give their Governments no peace until they take effective action against Italian aggression and the use of poison-gas, was made by Princess Tsahai, daughter of the Negus.

Act At Once

The Princess urged them to hold urgent meetings, send petitions and write direct to the Presidents and the Prime Ministers. Force Govt's Hands

The Governments could, if they were forced, get the League of Nations to demand from Italy immediate destruction of all stocks of poison gas.

For God's Sake

She concluded: "For God's sake get together, get some thing done, which would really help us before it is too late."—Reuter.

MASSACRE OR SUBMISSION?

Italian Alternative To Populace In Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, April 27. A threat to massacre the populace and raze the houses to the ground unless it will submit to the Italians, was contained in leaflets worded in Amharic and signed by Marshal Badoglio's Chief of the Staff which were dropped from Italian aeroplanes which circled over the Capital this morning.

IF THEY SUBMIT.

The leaflets point out that if the Abyssinians submit they will benefit, as the Italians will bring trade, prosperity and civilisation, and add that Italians have captured the whole of North Abyssinia and Ogaden and will soon enter Addis Ababa "with the help of God."—Reuter.

FUND TO REPAIR MOSQUES & TEMPLES

Poona Meeting's Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, April 27. Unexpected and unfortunate were the outcome of the denouement, which terminated the conciliation meeting, held at Gokhale Hall, this evening, Mr. Haribhau Kenjale, Municipal President, presiding.

Several prominent citizens of both Hindu and Muslim communities attended the meeting on invitation. A large number of visitors were also present.

After speeches deprecating Friday's tragedy, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. moved the main resolution, which condemned the regrettable rioting and suggested the formation of a Central Peace Committee with power to co-opt.

Mr. Gadgil suggested that organisation of a common fund to be collected from both Hindu and Muslim Communities to restore Hindu shrines and Muslim tombs and mosques damaged in the riots would help in the restoration of peace and mutual goodwill among both the communities.

Speakers from both the communities endorsed the main resolution. But the rift in the lute was sounded by a Hindu speaker, who went on to say that Hindus should not yield as long as the Muslims were adamant. Some in the audience who insisted that opposition speeches should be allowed

ITALIAN PLANES SHOT DOWN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ADDIS ABABA, April 27. Four Italian planes were shot down by rifle fire near Sasabanch, according to a communique. It is also claimed that two tanks were destroyed by anti-tank guns. It is added that Italian planes rained incendiary explosive bombs on the open town of Goba killing two Arabs and one Ethiopian.

FIERCE ABYSSINIAN RESISTANCE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ROME, April 27. The absence of war communique to-day suggests that the fierce Abyssinian resistance to Gen. Graziani's drive to Harar has not yet been crushed, though authoritative circles declare that things are going on very well and it is felt that big military news is pending, probably indicating that the way to Harar is clear and possibly even the fall of Harar is imminent.

FUND TO REPAIR MOSQUES & TEMPLES

Poona Meeting's Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, April 27. A stir had by this time been created among the Muslims, who attended the meeting, with the result that utter confusion prevailed for a considerable time.

Several speakers tried to address the meeting without success. Confusion was worse confounded when seeing the trend of the meeting all Muslims withdrew 'en bloc.'

Despite the confusion the President put the resolution to vote and declared it passed.

THEATRES REOPEN

Temple Authorities On Govt. Statement

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, April 27. Some persons are reported to have approached the wooden door of the Wanwari Barracks funeral ground in a taxi and tried to set fire to it to-day.

The Cinemas opened to-day. The night now is calm with no incident.

The Trustees of the Sonya Maruti Temple have contradicted the reference in the Government Communique of their having promised to give an undertaking of not having music before the temple at all.

BARODA PORTS PROBLEM

Agreement Reached With Govt. Of India

"The Chronicle" understands that an agreement has been reached between the Government of India and the Baroda State on the question of ports.

NEW DUTIES ON FOREIGN AND EMPIRE TEA

Commons Pass Budget Resolution

LONDON, April 27. The House of Commons by 242 votes to 118 confirmed the budget resolution embodying new duties on foreign and Empire tea after the amendment proposed by Mr. Walter Smiles to reduce the duty on Empire tea by a penny was withdrawn.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON TEA TAX

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, April 27. In the House of Commons on the report stage of budget resolutions Mr. Benson moved an amendment to make the whole of the tea tax an annual tax instead of a continuing tax, unless it was specifically repeated or altered.

Mr. Benson described the tax as mean and petty. He argued that it was highly important that the problem of direct versus indirect taxation should be debated every year.

NO FUTURE.

Mr. Graham White said that planters of the British tea in India and Ceylon realised that there was no future for them as long as they restricted working on a basis of 82½ per cent. and the best thing they could do was to increase consumption. The proposed increase of tax cut right across the efforts of the planters to popularise tea drinking.

Mr. Morrison opposed the amendment and said that the fact the tax was non-terminable did not mean that the House of Commons had relaxed authority over it. The amendment was defeated by 194 votes to 97.

REDUCE DUTY.

Miss Wilkinson moved an amendment to reduce the duty on foreign tea from six pence to two pence per pound. She argued that Empire preference was not in the interests of the growers, while it assisted the growers of Java and Sumatra to capture the Australian and American markets.

The tax was also criticised by other Labourites on ground of hardship to the poor.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the criticisms had not taken into account his reasons for imposition of the tax, namely, that all should contribute to the defence programme. He denied that the tax would entail serious hardship.

EFFECT OF HIGHER DUTY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 27. Mr. Smiles proposing his amendment said that he spoke on behalf of the planters of Assam, Kenya and Ceylon who were disappointed at the new percentage of preference.

Mr. Herbert Williams seconding contended that the increased preference not on a percentage basis, but on the actual difference in the amount of duty. He said that in making the change he

certainly did not intend to alter the Empire growers' advantage.

Mr. Chamberlain did not deny there was some force in the view that higher the duty, the greater was the tendency to buy cheaper teas from China, Formosa and Java, but he opined that it was most difficult to prophesy the effects of his proposal in this direction. He urged that it was advisable first to ascertain the effect. If it was found that the Empire tea grower was suffering, it would be time to consider what might be done.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Congress Cabinet's Plan For Country Collection Of Political And Economic Data

Dept. For Foreign Propaganda Set Up.

WARDHAGANJ, April 27.

The Working Committee of the Congress is understood to have decided to-day to set up under the auspices of the A. I. C. C. a Foreign Department and other departments for the collection of political and economic data.

The Committee meets at 8 p. m. again and will sit till late in the night.

Dr. Khan Saheb and Mr. Kripalani arrived this evening.—A. P.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS

WARDHAGANJ, April 27. The Congress Working Committee met at 3 p. m. to-day. Besides Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived from Nagpur this morning, and was accorded a rousing reception, those present were Mr. Jannalal Bajaj, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Rajagopalachari, Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. S. D. Deo, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Achyut Patwardhan. Messrs. Kripalani, Jai Prakash Narain and Dr. Khan Saheb are expected this evening. It is doubtful if Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will arrive for the meeting.

All the members are guests of Syt. Jannalal Bajaj.—A. P.

IMPLEMENT LUCKNOW DECISIONS

A. I. C. C. Circular To Provincial Congress Committees

ALLAHABAD, April 27. The All-India Congress Committee has issued a circular to the Provincial Congress Committees to start work to implement the decisions taken at the Lucknow session.

The City Congress Committee of Allahabad is accordingly organising Mohalla Congress Committees and Volunteer Ashrams. The first Ashram is expected to be opened on May 1st.

Efforts are being made to enrol Congress Members to get as large a number of voters registered as possible. To educate voters regarding the shortcomings of the Government of India Act and to work for calling a Constituent Assembly.

KISAN ORGANISATION. After Pandit Jawaharlal's return from Wardha the work among the Kisans is also likely to be taken up and some definite plan in this connexion may be adopted by the end of the first week of May.

Great importance is being attached by Congressmen to the organisation of volunteer corps

certainly did not intend to alter the Empire growers' advantage.

Mr. Chamberlain did not deny there was some force in the view that higher the duty, the greater was the tendency to buy cheaper teas from China, Formosa and Java, but he opined that it was most difficult to prophesy the effects of his proposal in this direction. He urged that it was advisable first to ascertain the effect. If it was found that the Empire tea grower was suffering, it would be time to consider what might be done.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The amendment was withdrawn.

RECRUITMENT TO I. C. S.

Important Changes Fore-shadowed In Communique

SIMLA, April 27. Changes in the system of recruitment for both European and Indians in Indian Civil Service are foreshadowed in a communique issued to-day.

Changes will take effect as soon as section 244 of the Government of India Act 1935 comes into force. Special measures will be taken to remedy under-recruitment in recent years. Competitive examinations for recruitment will continue in London and Delhi. Should there be any deficiency in recruitment from London examination due to failure of sufficient number of candidates to reach the prescribed standard, it will be made good in case of Europeans by recruitment of candidates who have taken good honours degree at approved Universities and who are recommended for appointment by the Selection Committee acting with the assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Delhi examination will become as originally intended the main channel of Indian recruitment. Limited number of vacancies at London examination will be open to such Indians who have taken good honours degree after about two years' residence there. This requirement will not be enforced in full until 1939. For Indian candidates competing in London in 1937 and 1938, requirement will be made for residence for one year and two years respectively, but honours degree need not have been taken. The number of vacancies open to Indians competing in London is not likely to exceed twelve in 1937, ten in 1938, eight in 1939 and six in 1940 and the subsequent years. The maximum age limit for candidates recruited in India will be raised from 23 to 24 and probation period will be one year after 1937.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

NAZI ECONOMIC CRISIS?

BERLIN, April 27. Apparently as a sequel to the longstanding feud between Dr. Schacht, Economic Dictator, and leading Nazis, including General Goering, with regard to demands for foreign currencies and credits which, in Dr. Schacht's opinion, could not be met, it is officially announced that General Goering has been given extraordinary powers to supervise all questions dealing with raw materials on the foreign exchange. It is officially suggested that General Goering will merely help Dr. Schacht, who will retain general control of economic matters, but the opinion is generally expressed that General Goering's new appointment seriously shakes Dr. Schacht's position.—Reuter.

FRANCE GOES LEFT

PARIS, April 27. A Government more Left-Wing than M. Sarraut's with the participation of Socialists and support of communists is the most commonly anticipated result of the elections. Candidates for the Premiership will be M. Paul Boncour, M. Daladier and M. Herriot, whose reported retirement from politics is no longer mentioned.—Reuter.

FUAD'S END IMMINENT.

CAIRO, April 27. A bulletin issued to-night says that the condition of King Fuad is unchanged. The gangrene in the jaw has not much increased. It is learned that the King went into coma at 10-30 a.m. and doctors then judged the end was imminent.—Reuter.



TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. LOST AND FOUND.

Found—Near King Circle Garden, Currency Notes. Communicate Pandit, Ganga Madhav Bhuvan, near Police Station, Matunga. (6027)

2. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Qualified accountant with previous experience if possible. Salary from Rs. 50-65 Box No. 6027, "Bombay Chronicle."

Graduate Teachers B.A., B.T., S.T.C. (2) Carding Spinning Weaving Masters, Accountants, Salesmen, Stenographers, consult Secretary R. S. A. 14, Hanam Street, 2nd floor, Raja Bahadur Mansion Fort Bombay. (6036)

Wanted temporarily a Short-hand-Typist. Only those having previous experience in a Solicitor's firm need apply. Apply Box No. 6024, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted B.A.B.T., S.T.C. teachers for Maths, Science, English, French, Persian on 75-5-100 for established school from June, Box 6021, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Trained, Untrained Actors, Actresses for Film Company. Apply with Qualifications, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5965).

Wanted an experienced Motor Mechanical Engineer to take charge of a big Motor Works. Apply Box No. 6013, "Bombay Chronicle."

(1) A Hindu M.B.B.S., Lady Doctor with practical knowledge of Gynaecology and obstetrics. (2) A Hindu qualified staff Nurse. Apply with minimum terms acceptable to the Secretary, Dayanand Mission Hospital, Rawalpindi. (3069).

M.T.B. College, Surat.—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected are invited so as to reach the Principal before 15th May for the posts of (1) Professor (Lecturer) in English, (2) Professor (Lecturer) in Physics, (3) Professor (Lecturer) in Mathematics, (4) Demonstrator in Chemistry and (5) Lecturer in Persian to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. (2856)

Wanted—Experienced, honest Agriculturist, not afraid of hard work and capable of controlling labour, to independently manage small farm of about 50 acres. Must have sufficient mechanical knowledge to maintain small pumping sets in good order. Must guarantee successful working of farm. Moderate salary and share in profits at present but good future prospects to deserving man. Apply mentioning remuneration expected and experience, to T. P. Boyce & Co., Belgaum. (6036).

3. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Typist and Correspondence clerk knowing well Gujarati apply Monji Vishram & Co., Jooma Masjid, Bombay 2. (6033).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let big and small independent blocks, "Das Lodge" Grant Road Rana Street. Apply top floor. (6029).

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

Indian gentleman wants single room with bathroom attached, as tenant or lodger, with family—any community; communicate Box 6032, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.—School re-opens on June 18th. Managed like Prince of Wales R. I. M. C. and English Public School House and Prefect system and Residential. Teaching staff from June strengthened by three Masters with English Public School and University Training with "Blue" for Sports and games. Boys taken 8 to 20 years of age. Fees 700 per year. Full reports and Prospectus sent on application to Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Coote, Principal. (3021)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan By fourteen 19-1/2-Rupee-Monthly-Installments. Consult the Dwarka-bai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5824)

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Jhabordi—a beautiful Villa facing sea, 4 big rooms, verandahs, marble tiled bathrooms, fully furnished, with outhouses, well, fruit and flower garden, electric installation, going cheap. Apply Box No. 6014, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to secure orders for attractive calendars on easy terms no security required. National Calendar Mfg. Co 31 Maranoshi Ghose 2nd Lane, Calcutta. (6035)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetti Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwad, Bombay.

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Silk Poplin.—Very decent, soft and durable. A gift for shirts and other garments. Best for the price Size 18 yds. by 27". Price Rs. 4-8. And Extra superfine quality size 12 yds. 27". Price Rs. 4-14 per piece. Post free. Money refunded if unapproved. The Textile Co. of India, Ludhiana, A-105. (6034)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Visit beautiful Cashmere—India's Switzerland, stay in well furnished Houseboats, decent food for Hindus, non-Hindus, excellent sight-seeing. Particulars from Erach Anklesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. (5976).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—
Per column inch
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TENDER NOTICE FOR MADRAS SANDALWOOD.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Conservator of Forests, Salem Circle, Salem (Madras Presidency) upto 15th July 1936 for purchase of about 150 tons of final cleaned sandalwood stocked in the Government sandalwood Sale Depot at Tirupattur, South Indian Railway. For details apply to the undersigned.
MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH,
District Forest Officer,
Vellore West Division,
Tirupattur, North Arcot District,
Madras Presidency. 3077.

NOTIFICATION.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 35 Ordinary share certificates bearing Nos. 3338 to 33423 of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company Limited standing in the name of Ramgopal Bansidhar have been lost or misplaced. Any person claiming any interest in the said shares must notify the same to the above Company at its registered office, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days hereof, as application for Duplicate Share Certificates has been made by us to the Company. Date 28-4-1936.
RAMGOPAL BANSIDHAR.
6023.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF JODHPUR.

Office of the Director of Education.
NOTICE.

Wanted—A Mohammadan Graduate as Headmaster of a Middle School. Pay Rs. 70-4-110-8-150 plus Rs. 15 Headmaster Allowance. Starting pay according to qualifications and experience. First appointment will be on probation for one school session and Provident Fund benefits begin after confirmation according to the State-Rules. Apply before 15th of May 1936 to The Director of Education, Government of Jodhpur. Jodhpur. Director of Education. 3074.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

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LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
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274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
For Appointment Phone 21327.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CLIENTS.

CLIENTS of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, are requested to take away all papers prior to 1935 relating to their completed suits and other matters upto that year within 15 days from the date hereof, after which they will be destroyed or dealt with in such manner as may be thought proper.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1936.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
3075.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMJI LADHA PARMAR of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, with the consent of the mortgagees Dinshaw Jamasji Mistry and Perajshaw Dinshaw Mistry. ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows St. Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement an area of nine hundred and forty-one (941) sq. yds. or thereabouts situated on and being Plot No. 304 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Bombay Municipality (Improvement Trust) in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded, on the North-East by Plot No. 309 of the said estate, on the South-East by Plot No. 303 of the said estate, on the South-West by a Road 20 feet in width and on the North-West by Plot No. 305 of the said estate which piece of land bears New Survey No. 854 part and Cadastral Survey No. 238/10 Matunga Division and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 7496 (5) and Street No. 1063 (D).
Dated this 27th day of April, 1936.
CHITNIS & KANGA,
Purchasers Attorneys.
3076.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF 140 CASES GERMAN BUTTER.

By order of Bank concerned and on account of Messrs. Johann Becker & Co. Tradig Co., 140 cases about 15,000 lbs. German Butter Ipaco and Hansa Butter of 100 lbs. each case will be sold on Tuesday (TO-DAY) 28th April 1936 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at City Ice Supply Company's storage, near Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT TEMKAR STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Mr. Limji C. Billimoria, Advocate for the Mortgagees Messrs. Jethaji Pithaji & Co., and on account and at the risk of Fatma-bai widow of Mahomed Ali Mahomed Ismail Dalvi, and others, the Mortgagees, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Properties at TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Firstly:—Sanadi piece of land with structures at Temkar Street bearing Byculla Cadastral Survey No. 1254, E Ward No. 120, Street No. 21, admeasuring 125-4-9 Sq. Yards.

Secondly:—Quit and ground rent piece of land with structures at Temkar Street bearing Byculla Cadastral Survey No. 1251, E Ward No. 181 and 650-660, Street No. 22 and admeasuring 142 Sq. Yards. For particulars and conditions apply to Mr. Limji C. Billimoria, Advocate for Mortgagees at Kalba-devi or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE on SUNDAY, the 3rd May, 1936, at 10-30 in the morning at "Sea View", Warden Road, Opp. Breach Candy Swimming Bath, of drawing, dining, bed room and household furniture and plated ware. Property of a Gentleman.

Will be on view two days before the sale. Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at Hughes Road. Next to Metro Motor House of complete Household furniture, Drawing room Cabinets, Ice Refrigerator, Zunda cabinet, Singer foot machine, Electric Cabinet Gramophone, Remington portable typewriter, A.C. Fans, Godrej and Chubb safes, Cheshirefield sets, etc.

Another Hit from the Author and Producers of 1933 GOLD MEDAL MYSTERY PICTURE

THE DRAGON MURDER CASE

Wanted One who is a Van Dine Thriller with a name as WILLIAM as Philip Vance as PHILIP LINDSAY DOBSON TREE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily at:
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REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
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Taijin Maru	9th April	27th Apr.
Pacific	20th "	27th "
Shunko	24th "	20th May
Mantai	10th May	24th "
Kurohime	20th "	6th June
Iwatsan	25th "	8th "
Karachi	28th "	13th "
Argun	1st June	23rd "

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: "SHOSHEN"

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY Monday.

In the case in which G. E. Jones, thuradas Vahdas (32), proprietor of the Company, Devji Mulji (52) & Co. was charged before Mr. Haji, Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, with assaulting Ramkishn Bhagvanprasad, a servant of Mr. D. Naagamwala, the accused tendered an apology for the incident and gave Rs. 5 in charity, upon which the case was compounded.

Jewellery valued at Rs. 390 was stolen from a room at Kahutabkhana, near Chakla St., on Sunday. Mahendrasingh Sudarsingh, who appeared on remand on a charge of theft and housebreaking, was remanded in custody till May 11.

On a charge of theft of a silver bar weighing 324 tolas from near the Jhaveri Bazaar on March 17 last, Babu Babulal was sentenced to two years R. I. and a fine of Rs. 125, in default to six months' further R. I. at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

Babu had ten previous convictions. Abdul Rahiman Ramlal and twelve others were arrested by the Pydhonie Police under the special powers conferred upon them under the new Gambling Act.

The accused were arrested on the fourth floor of Vazir Building at Bhandi Bazar, where cards and money were stated to have been recovered by the Police.

All the accused were put up to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Police Court and were ordered to be released on bail in sums varying from Rs. 25 to 30.

The proprietor of a Washing Company and two others were arrested on Saturday night following a raid on the premises of a Washing and Dyeing Company at Old Mody Street. The Palton Road police seized Rs. 111 including three marked rupee coins, several alleged satta slips, pocket diaries, and a number of account books.

The arrested persons are: Ma-

Amnesty In Cooch Behar

COOCH BEHAR. (By Mail.)
H. H. the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar in Council has granted all jail convicts a remission at the rate of one month per year of the terms of their imprisonment and released a number of them unconditionally in order to mark the occasion of his investiture with full ruling powers.—A. P.

Cooch Behar Grants Remission

BOOCH BEHAR. (By Mail.)
H. H. the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar in Council has unconditionally granted all his subjects a remission of three annas in the rupee of the demand of 'kists' for 1343 B. S. in respect of all the jotes, undertenures and pattanis paying a revenue or rent to the State in order to mark the occasion of his investiture with full ruling powers.—A. P.

Children's Park For Calcutta

CALCUTTA. (By Mail.)
The Government of Bengal have accorded sanction to the scheme of acquiring a plot of land on behalf of Calcutta Corporation for laying out a children's park in Rama Nath Kabiraj Lane. The estimated cost of the project will be about Rs. 16,000.—A. P.

PLAZA

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THE LABOURER WHO HAS BECOME HERO OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Stakhanov Movement Symbolizes Rationalization And Specialization

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
In the Autumn of 1935 there was a breakdown in the Don Basin coal plan of USSR. The returns of the State Planning Commission for the second Five-Year Plan showed distressing figures. In the first nine months of the year the coal output of the "Donbas" remained 2.5 million tons behind the schedule. The "bureaucrats" as they contemptuously call them in Moscow, complained of shortage of labour, and indeed 13,000 workers less than originally planned were employed in the Don Basin.

WORKER UPSETS THEORIES
And then suddenly news reached the capital that a simple worker of the Central Irma mine had upset all the theories of the bureaucrats. In one night he increased the norm of the coal output (6 tons per team with the pneumatic drill) almost twenty-fold, raising it to 102 tons.

How could this miracle have happened, everyone in Moscow was wondering.

Before the miracle took place, eight or nine men worked in the shaft, which is about 275 feet long. They had pneumatic drills but they also did the propping and took care of the transportation of the coal, so that the actual mining of coal was limited to two or three hours of the working day. The technical director of the mine and the local party representative got together and deliberated as to what could be done to improve conditions. They called on the crack miner of the district, Alexei Stakhanov, in whose hands a pneumatic drill seemed to acquire special wizardry. "I am the fastest man in the mine with a pneumatic drill," he told them, "but I am not so good at propping. Give me a man to do the propping so that I can concentrate on the drilling." They did as he asked and he doubled his output right away. He did even better with two assistants. The result is that instead of eight pneumatic drills only three are working now in the shaft, so that the output has increased not twofold but three-fold or four-fold. But even at that they can more than fill the gap in the Donbas Plan. It is certain that the five-year schedule will be fulfilled in four years.

WHO IS HE?
Another result was the birth of the Stakhanov movement, "Stakhanovism," which is given more big headlines in the Soviet press than any phenomenon since the introduction of the Five-Year Plan.

Who is this Alexei Stakhanov, whose small-boned, long, aesthetic face smiles at you from the banners carried at the head of mass demonstrations, from the posters in the subway and theatre foyers and from the front pages of the newspapers? He is a thirty-year-old peasant from the Orlov district, who left his father's miserable but exactly nine years ago, bound for the Don Basin shafts and impelled by one desire only: to make enough money to be able to buy a horse for himself, his very own horse.

But Stakhanov has forgotten the horse. He has never left the shafts since he went there and now he is Russia's national hero, whom the Government has singled out and lifted above the ranks of the working masses to become a symbol and a model for the class-conscious proletarian. His name is on everybody's lips and "Let-us-work-Stakhanov" is the slogan of the day. A Congress of Stakhanovites, attended by 3,000 delegates, was recently held in Moscow, and Stalin himself delivered the opening address. And in the meantime other "record-men" and "recordwomen" workers have been discovered and glorified: Russian, Smetanin, the two Vinogradov girls, Maria Demchenko and many more.

AIMS OF MOVEMENT.
What are the aims and purposes of this new vast movement which has seized all Russia in its grip?

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THE PEASANTS' WORLD

Indian Kisans Demand Their Rights

Problems Of Karnatak Villages ... C. P. Kisans Want Reduction In Revenue ... Malabar And Orissa Peasants Organize

(Through Bombay Peasants' Bureau)

VILLAGE PROBLEMS IN KARNATAK

Mr. H. S. Kaulajgi in the course of a statement says that the chief problems of village life in Karnataka are as follows:

(1) The division of the village in two classes: The lenders comprising 1 per cent. of the inhabitants and borrowers who comprise 96 per cent. of the same. The remaining 3 per cent. are free from debt for the simple reason that they have nothing on which they can borrow.

(2) The chief cause of this indebtedness is the Land Revenue system which so assesses the crops that the highest amount is taken from the cultivators. Remissions are rare. Suspended assessments are recovered at the first opportunity without any reference to the capacity of the cultivators.

(3) Another reason is the forest law which offers no protection to the crops. Nearly 75 per cent. of land in the province is covered by forests. No facilities for obtaining dry leaves for manure etc. are afforded to the peasants from these forests, though Government can do so without loss.

(4) The Irrigation Department charges water rates for two seasons while the cultivator gets water only for one.

(5) The excise policy of the

Government increases the number of liquor shops in the area.

(6) The Co-operative Societies which operate in the area charge 7 per cent. compound interest which is very high compared to the general rate of interest prevailing in the commercial world.

(7) The landlords, due to the growing pressure on land have been able to increase their rents heavily and collect them mercilessly thus driving the cultivator deep into debt.

(8) As far as the land problem is concerned, nearly 50 per cent. of the land has passed into the hands of the absentee landlords during the last 10 years. The remaining 40 per cent. though nominally in charge of the peasant proprietors is in reality in the hands of the money-lenders to whom it is heavily mortgaged.

(9) Increasing litigation due to the ignorance of the villagers, is another item that is drawing away money from the villages.

(10) Fragmentation and subdivision of land have grown apace in recent years.

(11) One eighth of all land is vested in Inamdars. They being non-transferable, have remained uncultivated as the owners are absentee landlords.

(12) Peasants suffer from chronic poverty, as evidenced by their bad physique, dilapidated

houses, poor and diseased cattle etc.

C. P. KISANS' DEMANDS.
The Nagpur Provincial Agriculturalists' Conference was held under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhai Jansal Gondia presiding. Two thousand peasants attended the Conference.

The Conference formulated the minimum demands of the peasants and adopted a resolution asking for fifty per cent. reduction in land revenue and the cultivation of cultivable waste lands with a view to provide employment to landless tenants, establishment of Land Mortgage Banks and Debt Conciliation Boards in each taluka.

MALABAR PEASANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The workers among the peasants of Malabar recently met and resolved to call an All-Malabar Peasants' Conference in the middle of May. It was also resolved to form a permanent association of the peasants from Malabar and to this end a Committee was appointed to draft the constitution and formulate a programme for the same.

ORISSA PEASANTS' DEMANDS.

A Conference was held at Bhaugapur on 19th March which, among others, passed resolutions demanding:

- (1) 50 per cent. reduction in rents and water rates.
 - (2) Abolition of Zamindari system.
 - (3) Heavy penalties for illegal, feudal and bureaucratic exactions.
 - (4) Radical changes in the Tenancy laws for the protection of the tenants.
- Another set of resolutions urged the peasants (1) to organise themselves and form Peasants' Unions to further their interest. (2) To establish schools for every village (3) to improve sanitation, roads and water supply in the villages.

MADRAS COTTON

The area under cotton in the Madras Presidency up to the end of January 1936 has been estimated at 2,604,800 acres. When compared with the area of 2,135,100 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year it reveals an increase of about 22 per cent. 400,500 acres have been reported as sown since the last December forecast.

(Continued from Col. 7).
nor are wireless apparatuses forgotten either. Various types of fodder are also shown, one stand advertises feeding with cod-liver-oil, another says "fertilize with air" which means nitrogen. One large hall is devoted to hunting and shooting and exhibits some 7,000 hunting trophies, another is for poultry and shows innumerable types of pigeons, hens, ducks, and geese. The cocks seem to enjoy the exhibition particularly. If one can judge from their zealous crowing. In other halls there are exhibits which are not directly connected with agriculture, such as peasant handicraft, carvings from the Erzgebirge in Saxony, and other peasant ornaments, such as hand-woven carpets. Even a combined piano and writing-table can be bought there.

INCREASE IN INCOME.
Significant for the development of German agriculture is the increase in the income from it. From the year 1933/34 to the year 1935/36 the income from agriculture has increased from 8,400 million Marks to 9,200 million and how this increase of 1,800 millions has added to the purchasing power of agriculture for industrial productions can be seen alone from the fact that in 1934/35 agriculture spent over 100 million Marks more for artificial fertilizers than in 1932/33. The increase in purchase of textiles is reckoned at about 400 millions and for household articles at about 150 millions. It is also interesting that since the war Germany consumes much less bread and potatoes and more fat. In the last twenty years the dietary habits of the German people have altered radically. It is realized too that the diversion of production which is being striven for must be accompanied by a diversion of consumption, which has become absolutely necessary owing to the shortage of foreign exchange, with which foreign imports of fat can be paid for and to the insufficient production of domestic fats. There is thus a close connection between the provision of work and the revival of agriculture, the diversion of production and the diversion of consumption. The admitted aim of the programme for provision of work of the Government of the Reich is to secure the requirements of the people at prices which correspond to their purchasing power.

Fascism Frowns On Labour

Italian Workers Deprived Of Their Rights

"One of the most striking features of Fascist propaganda is the insistence of Mussolini and his followers that they are for the workers. Those who do not wish to be intoxicated by phrases will naturally want to know how much reality lies behind such words," writes Mr. P. H. Douglas in the "New Republic," New York. Mussolini has never made the slightest effort to reduce the extraordinary inequality in the ownership of property that characterizes Italy; rather, he has increased it.

One and a half million peasants, or about three-eighths of the total number of proprietors and tenants, are each cultivating less than two and a half acres and are trying to get their living from only about three per cent of the soil.

CAPITALISTS POWERFUL.

The large industries are under the tight control of a relatively limited number and the big capitalists are still powerful in the Fascist Party.

The Italian loans have virtually ignored small enterprises. By 1931, the workers in the industrial city of Milan for an hour's work could buy only 90 per cent as much as in 1922 and had therefore suffered a loss in real hourly wages of 10 per cent. Since 1931, the purchasing power of the workers have been further reduced by cutting the weekly hours of work to a round 40. In addition to all this, unemployment has been high in Italy ever since 1927.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Only about one-fourth of those out of work actually receive benefits, which average about 25 cents a day.

It seems probable that from 60 to 65 per cent of the national revenues are provided by the hard-pressed masses.

Fascism has stripped the workers of their main defence, such as the independent unions, the right to strike and most of the co-operatives, and has put them into the hands of a party that in its composition is primarily middle and upper class, and is even more so in its direction.

Even Mussolini could not seriously alter this situation and stay in power. And above everything else, he wants to increase his dominance. The conditions of the workers is indeed one of the most vital weaknesses in the regime.

Great Agricultural Exhibition In Berlin

To Inform And Instruct The Farmers In New Technique

From the end of January to the beginning of February the annual "Green Week" (Agricultural Show) is held in the Exhibition Grounds on Kaiserdam in Berlin. The "Bauerntag" (Farmers' Day) in Goslar in November was designed to bring the leaders of the farmers together, but the "Green Week", with its hunting show and its riding and driving exhibitions means a regular exodus of the country-folk to the capital, many of whose streets take on a decidedly rustic appearance at that time. At the opening of the exhibition the Departmental Leader in the Reich Farmers' Organisation, Freudenberger, emphasized the fact that the "Green Week" is to be a week of progress, a demonstration of German work and achievements. It is hoped that the farmer will take home with him fresh ideas as to how he can improve his farm and his whole business by means of the latest discoveries and inventions, not forgetting the political importance of the agricultural community as a whole. But the show is also planned for the purpose of showing the townsman the importance of agriculture and thus promoting the common understanding between town and country. What is at stake here is not just certain professional interests but the very existence of town and country themselves.

"FOODSTUFF FREEDOM."
The first hall demonstrates by means of charts and pictures the importance of agriculture as customer for foodstuffs and supplier of the necessary machines and tools. A large picture of labourer and farmer hand in hand symbolizes this community of interests. The individual exhibits are explained by large inscriptions. The first says that Germany can only be quite free when she has, not only "defence freedom", but also "foodstuff freedom" from abroad. Another demonstrates therefrom the necessity of the "productiveness battle" as characterized by reclamation, soil improvement, the best possible exploitation of the soil and, in fact, every possible way of increasing production. Thus the production of corn has been increased from 163 million tons in 1924 to almost 25 million tons. In other parts of the hall one sees

how an endeavour has been made to combat the shortage of fat production in Germany by the breeding of suitable types of cattle, correct fattening, and the cultivation of oleaginous plants. With these 5,000 hectares of land were cultivated in 1933, in this year there will be 100,000 hectares under cultivation. Similar illustrations are given of the increase in the number of sheep, while numerous other pictures illustrate the activities of the Labour Service, which has become one of the most valuable assistants in agriculture by its work of cultivation. The importance of the National Socialist market regulations is emphasized by showing that it has liberated 1,500 million marks in foreign currency in the year for the purchase of industrial raw materials. By settling the prices of foodstuffs it also protects both the producer and the purchasing power of the consumer. Smaller sideshows demonstrate the fight against the spoiling of foodstuffs or make propaganda for the preservation of the health of farmers' families and their descendants. A large genealogical tree with a clock, the hands of which move from 1780 to 1930 and pictures which light up of the ancestors of those times, shows the development and the history of a family of farmers alongside of a family from the town. Thus one does not see merely monotonous figures but receives real and interesting instruction in matters which are of importance to every citizen.

IMPLEMENTS DEMONSTRATED

By far the larger part of the exhibition is devoted, of course, to the interests of the farmer who has come here to obtain information as to the very latest in machines and tools both for the farm and for the household. In short as to everything worth knowing that is of interest to him. A great machine exhibition shows ploughs, threshing machines, mowing machines, sheaving machines, pulley-blocks, ventilation apparatuses, as well as means for protecting wood, sporting guns, and many other things. Another hall is devoted to more personal articles ranging from working clothes and special working boots, to ice-chests, washing machines, and cooking stoves; (Continued in Col. 4).

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Indian Cricketers Are Both Good & Attractive Players

Skilful And Interesting Side Need Have No Fear Of Lack Of Public Support, says Critic

The Indian team are not only good but attractive cricketers, and we have not forgotten that Ranjitsinhji, and his nephew, Duleepsinhji, were two of the finest batsmen the game has known (writes the Editor of the "Cricketer" in the Spring Annual). Ranji was probably as great a player as ever lived, and his nephew seemed likely to approach his exploits when illness cut short his cricket career. The Nawab of Pandit's absence because of ill-health—he had originally been invited to captain the side—is to be regretted, but the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram is an enthusiastic cricketer who will command the loyalty and the best endeavours of his men.

For a short time, there was some misunderstanding over L.B.W. (N) which was quickly adjusted, as will be seen from the cablegrams which passed between the M.C.C. and the Indian Cricket Board. Mr. A. S. de Mello, the Secretary of the Board, in an interview with Reuters, is alleged to have said that "the experimental L.B.W. rule might seriously affect the morale of the players and gate receipts might also be affected." This gave the impression that his Board was not in touch with the trend and purport of affairs in England. The South Africans had readily consented to play L.B.W. (N) and their morale turned out as good as ever, while their gate receipts were immeasurably better than ever before. Moreover, Australia and New Zealand had agreed to play under this rule during the M.C.C. tour in Australasia, and, as the M.C.C. cablegrams explain, an almost impossible situation would have arisen had India insisted on different conditions. The whole policy of the M.C.C. and the counties would have been "torpedoed."

A few practice games under L.B.W. (N) before leaving India and on arrival here will soon dissipate any fear of loss of morale, and so skilful and interesting a side need have no fear of lack of public support.

The cablegram from the Nawab of Bhopal, President of the Indian Board of Control, adjusted the matter in the most amicable man-

ner and spirit, and the incident is happily, and finally, closed.

ENGLAND'S CHIEF PROBLEM.

The season that lies before us should be full of interest, for apart from the tour of the Indians we shall be preparing to send a side to Australia. It is the fashion at the moment to decry English cricket, which is, perhaps, not unnatural in view of our successive defeats at the hands of Australia, the West Indies, and last summer, South Africa. But a single victory to South Africa did not necessarily mean that we were the weaker side, and as an argument in favour of this may be urged the fact that England in four out of the five Test matches was in a position to declare the innings closed. This certainly does not look like inferiority. We have several good batsmen to choose from—including left-handers, who may well be successful counters to Grimmett and O'Reilly. We are also fortunate in the possession of some excellent all-round cricketers, and a wicket-keeper who is an admirable batsman. The problem, as so often in the past is bowling, and here the search must be unremitting for men with the necessary skill, fitness and determination. Unfortunately, as it happens, some of our best bowlers are far from active fieldsmen, and good fielding is essential. It is, therefore, something of a puzzle which confronts the selectors, but I am sufficiently optimistic to think that a good and level all-round side will eventuate.

CHARITY MATCH ON APRIL 29.

The All-India team have kindly consented to play a match at the Bat and Ball Ground, Gravesend, on April 29, against an eleven selected by A. P. Freeman. The proceeds will be given to the Gravesend Hospital. Many of our leading players have worked untiringly on behalf of the hospitals all over the country, and readers will remember that Freeman arranged a similar match prior to the opening of the 1933 season, when the West Indies were our visitors.

WATCHMAN STABBED SERIOUSLY

Thieves Again Invade Nizam's Palace In Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday. A gallant fight was put up by the Gurkha Watchman belonging to the Nizam's Palace, Nepeansea Road, in the early hours of this morning when burglars once again entered the place with a view to decamp with some valuables.

It was but four days ago that burglars entered the palace and removed jewellery worth Rs. 10,000 from the residence of Mr. Kamar Tyabji, the Agent to H. E. H. the Nizam.

The Watchman grappled with one of the burglars armed with a knife. In the hand-to-hand struggle that ensued, the burglar stabbed the Gurkha in the stomach and made him inactive for the moment.

Before he could make good his escape, however, another Gurkha tackled the armed burglar and held him under control, till help came.

The injured Gurkha who was profusely bleeding was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital in a car and his dying deposition was recorded. His condition is critical.

The arrested man, who has had a number of previous convictions for burglary and theft and a well-known damaged character was deported out of Bombay in 1935. He has come to Bombay unknown to the Police.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyabji who had been awakened arrived on the scene and the Gurkhas who had received serious wounds were driven to the J.J. Hospital for treatment, while the burglar was taken to the Gandevi Police station.

Threw Clothes on Terrace.

The search of the place showed that the burglars had thrown some of the clothes on the terrace below the Nizam's palace. The police also found a femmy and a long bamboo stick in the same place but the ten rupee note was missing.

SAME GANG.

It is considered possible that the same set of burglars operated a few days ago when Mrs. Tyabji was relieved of Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery. But the argument against such a possibility is put

FIRST AND SECOND M.B.B.S.

166 Candidates Declared Successful In Two Examinations

The following is the list of successful candidates at the First and Second M.B.B.S. Examinations held this month:

First M.B.B.S. Examination.

SECOND CLASS.

H H Adatia; K T Alexander; D P Andharla; P V Barve; A S Batilwala; K M Baxi; S R Behere; G M Bellara; V B Bhargava; C L Bhopatkar; Roshan Nasarwanjee Chitambar; Siroo Savakshav Chothia; Shirin Cooverji; Daruwalla; Jer Jamshedji Davar; A V Dave; D R Desai; G U Desai; G A Deshpande; D T Dighe; S E Doctor; M D'Silva; Anliya Wamanrao Dule; B G Faria; S M Y Farooqui; S Y Farooqui; Shirin Bamanshaw Gamat; R A Gandhi; C S Garwala; Kamala Devrao Gavankar; S T Ghosh; R S Gowalkar; A S Gracias; A B Gune; M G Harshey; M N Hate; B A Idnani; Lella Dattatray Joglekar; K P Kadam; T C Kaji; V K Kamat; Grace Moses Kandelkar; Dhun Phiroze Kapadia; N D Katdare; V S Kaundinya; M N Kayumli; Suman Keshav Kerkar; G V Khot; S R Kittur; B G Mahajan; K B Merchant; K C Modi; P V Mulkali; H P B Neki; Gulab Ramkrishna Nerurkar; S V Odak; D G Ojha; N D Panyajpe; S L Parekh; J C Parikh; M C Parikh; C M Patel; C L Patel; D P Patel; I B Patel; R G Patel; R C Patel; V B Patel; H R Pavagadhi; P K N Reu; K J Sanghavi; M L Savaji; R V Sawe; F X Sequeira; C F Shah; N B Shah; R K Shah; Saraswati Sukhal Sheth; N S Shroff; S V Sunthankar; Vilas Dattaram Talavikar; A V Uma-chigil; H N Vaidya; R S Vaidya; C D Vora; C J Vyas; D G Vyas.

PASS.

M D Adatia; D P Marolia; U M Mathur; F N Shroff and M M So-

SECOND M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.

C J Ashar; K L Atri; S L Balse; A R Bhattacharya; V K Bopardikar; S P Brahmabhatt; M H T Chakera; G K Chakravarty; D J Chaudhan; G R Chibber; G H Chinn-chankar; G R Davey; S J Di-wakar; S J Doshi; M G Eralli; N V Ghanpure; R S Gokhale; Nilam Yeshwant Gore; H S Gupta; S V Gupta; Hafiz-ur-Rahman; Gyria Meherban Hakim; P I Jacob; S M Javle; T C John; J K Joshi; Mary Isaac Judah; S G Kamat; N V Karve; S S Katadare; D B M Katrak; H M Khan; M M Khan; D B Kothari; K V Kumthekar; K Kurien; S D Londhe; C A Mahadevia; O C Mathur; P D Meghani; R K Menda; R C Merchant; S A Mistry; N V Mody; N M Mody; S Mohamad; A K Mukerji; P H Munshi; C P Nanavati; F G G de Oliveira; J I Oza; P A Paes; C H Pandit; H B Parelwala; J P Parikh; G S Patel; M D Patel; R D Patel; V P Patel; V J Patel A A Qura-shi; N Sen; K K Shah; M M Shah; R V Shah; V S Shesigiri; S C Sheth; M J Shingankar; J C Shroff; O M Sidi; J A Sonde; Sadevi Narandas Sonpar; D B Tambe; S R Wadia.

Harijan President Of Panchayat Board

BERHAMPUR, Ganjam, By Mail. Much jubilation is felt here over the appointment of Mr. Ramo Chowdhury, a member of the Panchayat Board of Aska, by the Rajah Sahab of Khalikote as its temporary president. The appointment is the first of its kind in Orissa, probably also in Madras, inasmuch as Mr. Chowdhury is a Harijan.—A. P.

HEAVY-WEIGHT TITLE OF INDIA

Gunboat Jack To Meet Sergeant Freeman

Sgt. Freeman (Calcutta Police) and Gunboat Jack (holder) have been matched over ten rounds for the light heavy-weight championship of India at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta, in the first week of June says "The Statesman."

It is hoped to arrange a contest for the winner with Young Frisco, of the Philippines, the champion of the Far East.

Babu Kumeresh Roy, Deputy Magistrate, Faridpur, passed judgment convicting Bisweshwar Roy under Section 10 of the Bengal Smuggling of Arms Act and sentencing him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year.



Local Jains presented an address to Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, the Sheriff, at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday. The Thakoresahab of Limbdi (2nd from left), Mr. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Santidas Askuran, who presided over the function.



Miss Gem Hohahing, the Chinese Tennis prodigy, who has 61 consecutive wins in the Middlesex Junior Lawn Tennis Championships. She is not allowed to compete at Wimbledon because she is under age.

NAVSARI SUBA'S EXEMPLARY PRECEDENT

Gives Up Charge Of Office Secretly To Evade Demonstrations

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, April 26. Navsari prant is generally the summer resort for Baroda officers and Navsari will now have visits from these august visitors one after another.

The popular Suba of Navsari, Dr. S. M. Pagar is transferred to Baroda as Development Commissioner and gave up charge of his office this week. To evade all demonstrations and parties in his honour, he kept his departure a guarded secret till the last moment and staged a quiet and unassuming exit from Navsari, thus setting a praiseworthy precedent. Other officers may well emulate this lofty example.

The new Suba, Mr. Balamrao Desai, assumed charge yesterday. He was years back in this district as Gandevi Vasivadar and was earlwhile in the Political Dept. in the Central Office at Baroda. Coming as he does with a reputation for being independent-minded and straightforward, people hope that in his regime the Karkun Raj (Clerk's regime) may cease to exist.

Dewan Sahab's Visit. The Dewan Sahab is paying a visit to Navsari to-morrow when he has a crowded programme. He lays the foundation stones of the Bana Club and the Prant Panchayat buildings. His Excellency may visit Dhamdadhha in the morning and some institutions in the afternoon before leaving for Baroda by a mid-night train.

The Chitnis of the Suba, Mr. Sumatral Desai leaves shortly to assume charge of his new office as Naib Suba of Kamrej Division and Navsari will regret his loss as it seldom sees such upright officers once in a while.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

BARCELONA, April 26. In the Davis Cup, First Round, Germany beat Spain by 3 matches to nil.—Reuters.

Mr. Bibhuti Das Gupta, of Dacca, aged about 19 who was receiving training on ground engineering at the Indian National Airways Aerodrome at Lahore, was run over by a lorry yesterday near Model Town while returning in a motor cycle from the aerodrome. He was removed to the Mayo Hospital where he expired this morning.

LAND GRANTS TO 'VARSITY MEN'

Sixty Punjab Graduates Of Science Or Agriculture To Profit

LAHORE, (By Mail).

"The Punjab Government have decided to allot 120 rectangles (or squares) in grants of two rectangles (or squares) each to 60 literates with the object of promoting a further advance in improved agriculture, better housing and better sanitation," says a communique issued by the Director, Information Bureau, Punjab.

Forty rectangles will be allotted in Chak 102 E. B. Nili Bar Colony, Tehsil Pakpattan, District Montgomery. The minimum educational qualification for 18 of these 20 grants will be the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science of the Punjab University, and the remaining two will be allotted to those who hold the Punjab University degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture.

IN THE COLONIES.

Eighty rectangles or squares will be granted in different villages already established in the following colonies:

Lower Chenab Canal Extensions, Lyallpur district, Nili Bar Colony, Montgomery and Multan districts. Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum Canal Colonies, Jhang district, Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district, Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district.

There will be eight grants in each colony and at least two grants in each village. All 40 grants will be allotted to those holding the Punjab University degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture; but if the required number cannot be made up in this way, persons in possession of the Leaving Certificate in Agriculture will be considered.

Candidates for grants should apply to the Deputy Commissioner of their home district by the 30th May, 1936 at latest.

CONDITIONS OF GRANT.

One of the most important conditions of the grant is that the grantee must personally settle on the land and cultivate it with his own hands; but he may employ paid labour to assist him in doing so. The conditions provide further that up to date methods of agriculture and improved seed must be used by the grantees. Succession will be governed by the rule of primogeniture. The charges on the land will be land revenue, occupier's rate, cesses and malikana at the rates in force in the colony in which the land is situated.—A. P.

DR. HARDIKAR FOR A. I. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 25. Dr. Hardikar who had been to Lucknow to organise volunteers returned this morning after two months.

Interviewed Dr. Hardikar said that his immediate programme was to tour Karnataka carrying the Lucknow Congress message and to organize volunteers to strengthen the Congress Committee in every way and to secure support to Pt. Jawaharlal's programme under instructions from Congress President. Dr. Hardikar is in correspondence with the Provincial Congress Committees regarding volunteer organisation.

He has announced his candidature for one of the two additional seats on the All-India Congress Committee. He trusts all those supporting the new programme will give their first vote to him.

Dr. Hardikar will be in Hubli for one week.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).
7-30 Big Ben. Talk: "Imperial Affairs," by H. V. Hodson.
7-45 A. Fecita by Nora Gruhn (Soprano).
8-15 Chamber Music.
8-30 Evensong from Munster.
9-20 Interlude.
9-25 News and Announcements.
9-45 The Continentals, presented by Boris Yvahn, in Songs and Dances. With Carmen del Rio.
10-30 Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
3136 metres, 9565 kc/s.
12-00 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 p.m. Recy from Rotary Club, if available.
3-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m. Tunes from Indian Talkies.
7-15 p.m. Commercial News.
7-30 p.m. A Recital Pablo Casals.
7-50 p.m. Letter by Air Mail. From Evelyn Russell, London.
8-0 p.m. A Medley of Songs and Dances.
8-50 p.m. Scrapbook. Arthur D. Silas.
9-5 p.m. News in English.
9-20 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-30 p.m. S.B. "Guess who it is." An All Star Variety Show.

Delhi Programme

TUESDAY, 28TH APRIL.
VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
1-0 p.m. Time Signal I B. S. Orchestra. Sandura.
1-10 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Thumri.
1-30 p.m. Sharda Sondhi, "College ki Larkian."
1-45 p.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. Ghazals.
2-15 p.m. P. S. Mukerjee. Sarod.—Jaunpuri.
2-20 p.m. Haidar Husain. Ghazal.
3-30 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. Marva.
3-40 p.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. Khyal. Basant.
5-55 p.m. Sardar Husain. Violin.—Purbi.
6-0 p.m. Master Lachhi Ram. Ghazals.
6-30 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltarang.—Purbi.
6-35 p.m. Wazir Khan. Thumri and Tarana.
7-0 p.m. Iqbal Putil of Meerut.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN RY. FREIGHT

S. I. Chamber's Protest

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The following telegram has been sent to the Railway Board by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce understands that the Railway Board is now considering reclassification upwards of piecegoods tobacco, sugar, kerosene. The Chamber strongly deprecates any freight increases in the present juncture on selected commodities because it would be against the interest of agriculture and commerce. The Chamber requests immediate attention to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce recent resolutions and urges comprehensive investigation.—A. P.

A LOAF OF SAWDUST

(Continued from page 6)

something might be done by an Indian Ministry for the neglected schools or the pitiable health service. Theoretically yes, practically no.

Nothing can be done for these things without money. I have been looking over some provincial budgets to see where the money could be found. One would like to cut the heavy charges for the salaries and pensioning of white officials. That is expressly barred.

One would like to spend less on police and prisons, and more on schools and hospitals. No Government would allow it. Then can more revenue be raised?

One would like to levy a high income tax on the idle landlords who go scot free. But that is the affair of the Federal Assembly where landlords and princes dominate.

Then will you raise the land-tax? But it ought to be halved or abolished, for it crushes the small working peasant.

In this framework nothing worth doing can be done. Our Socialists, comrades do well to fight this sham.

(WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED)

Na't. Bhajan and Ghazals.

7-20 p.m. Bhambar Das, B. A. "Achha Rehnasehna."
7-30 p.m. Iqbal Putil. Ghazals.
8-0 p.m. M. M. Pandit Lachmi. Dhar Shastri. "Hindi ke Musal-maa Shastri."
8-15 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. "Niaz".
8-30 p.m. Wazir Khan. Ghazals.
8-50 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Pahari Beet and a Ghazal.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. The Inventive Mind. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Wagstaff R.E.
10-0 p.m. A Selection of Records. Presented by L. C. P. Grant, O.B.E.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 819 kc/s 49.10 metres, 6109 kc/s.
12-56 p.m. S.B. A Studio Programme by Taylor's Gramophone Sa.ou. A Recital of the Latest "Parophone" Records. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oenecraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-38 p.m. Story by Sreematy Provabaty Devi Saraswaty.
1-58 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded).
2-38 p.m. Talk by Bishnu Sarma "The Story in Camphor."
3-06 p.m. Time Signal. Close Down. Time Signal.
4-50 p.m. S.B. Semi-Final of Beighton Hockey Tournament. Commentator: Bertie Meyer. (Relayed from the C. F. C. Ground.)
6-06 p.m. Talk by Mejdidi. (a) Letters and B'dees. (b) Tales of Three Forbidden Lands.
6-35 p.m. Music Training for Beginners by P. K. Mullick.
7-06 p.m. Light Bengal Songs. Jatadhar Pyne.
7-21 p.m. Sreematy Angurbala.
7-36 p.m. Rabindra Mohan Bose. (Guitar Accompaniment by Jnanendra Nath Bose.)
7-51 p.m. S.B. News Bulletin in English.
8-06 p.m. S.B. Vocal Music (Classical). Munshi Ahmad Husain—Khyas.
8-31 p.m. S.B. Instrumental Music. Khushi Mohammad—Harmonium Solo.
8-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-06 p.m. S.B. An Organ Recital.elayed from St. John's Church. By Mr. T. H. Andrew—Organist and Choirmaster. St. John's Church.
10-06 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).
10-21 p.m. S.B. Dance Music (Recorded) from the Studio.

NO LIFTING OF BAN ON MAHENDRA PRATAP

His Activities Are Anti-British And Revolutionary, Says Hallett

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

In reply to the question of Rai Bahadur Laia Jagdish Prasad regarding Rana Mahendra Pratap Singh, the Home Secretary, Mr. Hallett stated that the Mahendra Pratap Singh Estates Act came into force on the 19th July, 1923, and the property confiscated under it was made over to Prem Pratap Singh by a Sanad, dated the 7th September, 1924. The conditions laid down therein have been duly observed.

Q. Will Government be pleased to state the ages of the son and the daughter of Mahendra Pratap Singh and are Government satisfied that due provision is made for the maintenance and marriage of the daughter of Mahendra Pratap Singh?

Mr. Hallett: Their ages are 23 and 25 respectively. Bakhti Bai is granted an allowance of Rs. 583 per mensem plus certain extras. This is the same as was allowed her when the estate was under the Court of Wards. She is not yet married and no special provision has yet been made in anticipation of her marriage. Government are not aware of any special circumstances as to why she has not yet married; but the estates will meet the expenses when the marriage does take place.

The Home Secretary added that Prem Pratap Singh has not been forbidden to correspond with his father who writes to him from time to time. Mahendra Pratap Singh's letters, as opposed to his publications, are not prohibited entry into India under the Sea Customs Act. I am not therefore in a position to furnish the required information in respect of them. His activities since 1922 have been consistently anti-British and revolutionary in character and Government are not prepared to grant him facilities to return to India.—A. P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 7, 1992
Muslim: Safar 6, 1354
Parsi: Avon 25, 1395
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.
Hightide: 4-57; 12-59
Lowtide: 0-47; 12-17
Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Indian Merchants' Chamber, first quarterly meeting, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, April 29.

Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, annual general meeting of the Association and its Bombay Branch, Lady Brabourne presiding, Committee Room, Secretariat, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
King George V Memorial Fund Committee's meeting at Government House, H. E. Governor will provide and review the progress of the Fund, 6 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Friday, May 1.

Result of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

Saturday, May 2.

S. S. 'Naldera' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Private Life of Henry VIII to-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Ah Wilderness!" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Les Miserables." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Last Journey." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Little Colonel." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jane Arden." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Anarkali." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Madam Fashion." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAXMI—"Blackie Ambarish." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Gulam Daku." Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Dhooon-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"In Person." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PIAZA—"Invisible Ray." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Matiny on the Bounty." Time as usual.
REGAL—"The Amateur Gentleman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Dragon Murder Case." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"My Beloved." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TEXTILE WORKERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Ginn Kangar Union (Red Flag) meeting will be held every evening at 5-30 p.m. as given below:
To-day (April 28) at Naigam, Wednesday (April 29) at Shivadi, Thursday (April 30) at Ghorapole.
The meetings are being organised to carry on propaganda for the Union, the May Day and the forthcoming session of the Trade Union Congress.

THE KARNATAK SANGH

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, a public meeting will be held to-day, at 7 p.m. in the hall of the Sangh, to celebrate "The Vidyananya Day". Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, Advocate, will preside.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

A Special General Meeting of the Journalists' Association of India will be held at 107, Epland Road, Fort, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Ervad Ardehvir Framrose Bode, will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The Influence of Zoroastrian literature on other religious literatures".

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Gandhi Chowk (west) when Srs. Gokulbhai Bhatt and Marikandai Mehta will give their impressions of Lucknow Congress, Srs. Ramnikant Mehta will preside.

3 ARTS SEA NYMPH CRUISE

The three Arts Sea Nymph Cruise on Saturday was a great success. There was a large and distinguished gathering, and the Exhibition items of Nautch song by the famous Ashik Husain, Rashid and Deeki were much admired. Cumroodini Kaulwal and Mr. Ali Husain sang beautiful Indian songs. Mr. Mohammed Ali's expert mandoline was a feature in itself. The Joy-seekers returned past midnight bringing away delightful memories. A Arts will meet at Wellington tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. and at Regal on Friday May 1, at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Pacific Mail" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th instant.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The First Quarterly General Meeting of Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.).

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Raja of Bandeda and Staff Officer landed at Government House on Monday.
The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay European Relief Association at the Secretariat on Monday.

Regal

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Douglas FAIRBANKS JR.
Elissa LANDI
THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN
with GORDON HARKER

Also latest: ALL-COLOUR "MICKEY MOUSE"

City Fathers In Session

Inconclusive Debate On Bombay Water Problem

"Raising Height Of Tansa Dam Means Absolute Waste Of Money"

The question of water supply in the City is agitating the minds of the City Fathers for some time past and once again they spent over an hour on Monday in the debate as to whether the height of the Tansa Dam could be raised.

As there were differences of opinion, and matter being not thoroughly threshed out, the Mayor adjourned further discussion till Thursday next.

TANSA DAM

Mr. B. N. Karanjia moved that the report of the Works Committee regarding the question of taking exploratory borings in the Tansa Dam with a view to ascertaining its strength and safety and the feasibility of raising its height so as to impound more water therein be approved and adopted.

The Committee considered the question carefully and recommended that if the Dam could be raised by 20' the storage in the Tansa Lake would be almost doubled. They therefore recommended that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for exploratory borings being taken in the Tansa Dam at an early date with a view to ascertaining its strength and safety and the feasibility of raising its height so as to impound more water in that Lake at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000, the necessary provision being made in the Loan Works Budget at an early date.

Mr. M. E. Joshi moved an amendment to refer the report back to the Works Committee for

reconsideration as he thought, to raise the dam even by 20 feet would cost between Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker seconded the amendment.

VAITARNA SCHEME

Mr. C. W. E. Arbutnot enquired as to what had happened to the Vaitarna scheme to divert the Vaitarna river water to Tansa Lake. He suggested until all the other schemes were examined it was not safe to raise the Tansa dam with a huge cost.

WASTE OF MONEY

Dr. J. N. Choksy also thought that to raise the height of the Tansa Dam would be absolute waste of money.

Mr. Mathradas Tricunjee said the exploratory recommendation was only to test the strength of the dam and if it was found strong enough then only the question of further expenditure would arise.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala also thought that the preliminary expenditure of Rs. 30,000 was only a waste. They should consider first the Vaitarna and other schemes before approving the exploratory borings.

Mr. Soonderdas Morariji supported the original resolution and expressed his surprise that the members of the Works Committee who signed the report expressed different views.

Dr. S. P. Mehta supported the amendment of Mr. M. E. Joshi. At this stage further debate was adjourned to Thursday.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

The special meeting that was called by Mr. M. S. Jayakar, the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District to solve the problem of selecting a suitable outfall for the Parle Drainage Scheme was held on Friday last at Andheri.

The Conference was of about twenty-four representatives from local bodies from Juhu, Parle, Andheri and Versova, and Government were represented by Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Mr. Dabholkar, Director of Public Health and the Superintendent Engineer to the Government of Bombay.

Many sites were suggested near Juhu at Versova at the foot of the hills and at Oshivra a village near the Goregaon creek. Representatives of both Juhu and Versova strongly protested and refused to hear of drainage outfall being situated anywhere within their limits.

After a heated discussion it was finally agreed by all present that the site at Oshivra was the best, for there is already a night-soil depot which is used for dumping Parle's refuse and garbage.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Caesar D. Mello thanked all

present for their co-operation and help.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER

Yesterday I met Mr. Sally Athogulias. Why did I not tell you who Mr. Athogulias is? Well to be brief and candid he is one of the very few jovial persons I have met. That is not all Mr. Athogulias is the hard working and enterprising social secretary of the Bhandra Gymkhana who is always busy organising social and functions to give the club members and friends a crowded programme.

He told me that their anniversary dinner is to be held on Sunday May 3 at 8 p.m. and I understand it is to be on the terrace of the Gymkhana which as far as I can remember is being used for the first time for a function since the building of this pavilion.....the silvery moon, the twinkling of the stars and coloured illuminations above will help you to enjoy the feast. So in case you are a member do not forget to send your name to the Social Secretary. By the way I must tell you.....this is only for members and their lady friends. I said lady friends not gents.

MENAKA'S CONTINENTAL TOUR

Secures Widest Appreciation

Since the time Menaka left these shores nearly three months ago, there has hardly been a free evening for her. She has given shows in the various cities of Europe which now reaches the total of eighty-five.

Her dance recitals have received welcome appreciation from Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and Germany. She is at present in Berlin and for nearly a month she has been entertaining the German dance enthusiasts. She is soon leaving for Munich for a short season and from there proceeding to Austria, Czechoslovakia and again to Switzerland, then to Sweden till the middle of June. Menaka will follow this with a programme in Paris and England and will plan to leave for America some time in July.

From these crowded itineraries, the number of recitals and the wide appreciation noted in the Continental Press, it is easy to realise that Menaka's art enterprise has been receiving the most encouraging and one should say, some time in July.

Europe is beginning to realise that Indian dancing is not exactly in the same class which relegates everything "Oriental" as something too mysterious and intangible to be understood by the rational constitution of the lay Westerner.

Menaka's dance repertory, her costumes and music are unmistakably the token of distinctive achievement. They were bound to make their mark by the fundamental universality of their

thoughtful approach and appeal.

It is with more than curiosity that one watches her progress in Europe and the reactions she arouses there. They are not merely interesting. They are instructive, likely to guide as well as inspire.

TRICOLOUR UNFURLED ON NAIGAM MAIDAN

Before a large gathering Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar unfurled the National Tricolour on Sunday morning at the Maidan near the Naigam Chawls. The function took place under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee.

Mr. Mahadeshwar explained the importance of the National Flag and how it symbolised the self-respect of the nation.

Mr. L. V. Mondave referred to the phenomenal sacrifices that thousands of people had made in the name of the Flag.

Mr. D. D. Wadia stressed on the importance of Swadeshi in which alone lay the salvation of the country.

VICEREGAL VISITS

Screened At Capitol

The privilege of shooting the arrival and departure of Lord Linlithgow and Lord Willingdon respectively was specially secured by Mr. R.C.N. Broacha, the General Manager of the Imperial film Company and a topical of the historic ceremonies connected with the change of Viceroyalty in sound was made under his personal supervision.

PETITS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Alleged Fraudulent Transfer Of Property: Case Postponed To May 1

Charges of dishonest and fraudulent transfer of property in respect of shares of the Chateau by a deed of mortgage and the subsequent transfer of mortgage with a view to release responsibility of debt to the Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000 and abatement thereto under Sections 421 and 119 of the Indian Penal Code were framed by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Monday.

It will be recalled that the present case is the result of the refusal to permit the Bank of India to withdraw the remaining charges after the accused in the case were tried and acquitted on two similar charges by Mr. I. S. Hajji.

The accused in the present case are Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Pherozshah Petit, her son. The accused were charged with the above-mentioned offence on or about May 12, 1931 at the instance of Mr. A. G. Gray, the Manager of the Bank of India.

Both the accused with the complainant were present at the resumed hearing of the case.

"PLEADS NOT GUILTY"

When charges were read to the first accused who was led up before the Magistrate and who heard the charges standing, she pleaded "not guilty."

The second accused, also, did the same when charges were read over to him.

At the outset the Magistrate granted the application of the accused made at the former hearing when they did not claim a "de novo" trial.

Further hearing of the case is postponed till May 1.

Mr. H. D. Banaji appeared for the Bank of India while the first accused was represented by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla and the second accused was defended by Mr. Lam.

Just The Thing You Want

(From A Correspondent)

Splitting headaches and unfitness for work are the common reactions suffered by a gay and happy party which prolongs its merriments to the small hours of the dawn. A slight excess in eating and often in drinking which easily occurs in good company against all good intentions invariably brings in its after-effects. And these after-effects are just the things that may bear unsought, unhappy consequences. How are you to stand the test of severe cross-examination when a very big transaction in business is involved, and how are you to influence your customer to refrain from taking to competitors with a splitting headache? How are you to carry out the daily task assigned to you to the satisfaction of those for whom you work, and how are you to obtain promotions if you are not able to concentrate your attention on your duties on account of a headache?

You might be inclined to believe that while many so-called headache cures are found in the market which may or may not cure the aching, but are still leading to some other harmful aching in the system and adversely influencing the heart. If that is what you believe you are not far away from the truth. But then you are forgetting the one remedy which is not only quite harmless to the heart and the whole system, yet marvellously effective in curing your headache—however severe. This remedy is the world renowned, Saridon tablet. Take only a half or a whole tablet and within 5 to 10 minutes your complaint, be it due to headache, toothache, neuralgia, feverish feeling or any such pain is gone. Its quick and pain-relieving effect will simply surprise you. Remember always to keep Saridon with you—either in your pocket or in a place where you can quickly lay your hands when required. This is just what a doctor possessing high medical degrees of the University says:—"All my patients to whom I have prescribed Saridon have benefited by it. It is a best cure for ordinary pains and aching which are every day affairs with most people and should therefore be found in every pocket as a handy remedy for such complaints."

A question of strengthening the Cabinet Secretariat by the appointment of an additional officer is now under the consideration of Government.

It is probable that H. E. the Governor of Bombay will attend the show on Tuesday the 28th instant at the Capitol where the topical is now being screened.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Over-bridges For Pedestrians

The police authorities must have had sufficient knowledge of the traffic problems in the city. The traffic islands have, to a considerable extent, helped to relieve congestion in traffic and lessen confusion caused by the surging waves of pedestrian traffic best instances of which are provided at the Sandhurst Bridge and the Queen's Road. But the opening up of the Marine Drive in the near future is bound to add to the problems. Even now thousands of men, women and children are seen every evening perched on the sea-wall enjoying the breeze. It is not yet known, how the police intend dealing with the traffic on this new road. The best solution would not doubt be over-bridges. Even to-day, the police know with what difficulty they are able to deal with the unceasing flow of traffic near Sandhurst Bridge and the junction of the Princess Street and the Queen's Road. Despite police vigilance, it is, unfortunately, true that accidents involving pedestrians had occurred near this junction. The diversion of pedestrian traffic is bound to minimise such accidents. But it is a matter in which the Municipality also should take interest and assume responsibility as far as the safety of the citizens is concerned.

The Municipality's Duty

It has been the case with the Municipal Corporation that often it has got councillors who give advice that is too shrewd and reacts unfavourably on a problem on which they want favourable solution. It was the halting attitude of the Municipal Corporation that led to the ultimate death of Mr. Bakale's Bill on the question of working hours of shop-assistants. If only the Municipal Corporation had been more straightforward in its decision and had expressed its willingness to take up the responsibility for putting the provisions of the Bill into force, Government would not have used the name of the Municipal Corporation, a people's body, to kill the Bill. It is unfortunate again that the Municipal Corporation should adopt an attitude it had adopted, towards the cost of up-keep of the traffic islands. How can a body like the Corporation be indifferent to the safety of the pedestrians among whom are included a number of school-going children? It is hoped that the present Mayor, Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta, who does not mince words, would impress on his colleagues in the Corporation, that the safety of the poor pedestrian deserves as much attention of the Corporation, as the interests of the tax-payer, who gets off with one per cent less of the general tax.

5-YEARS' R. I. FOR CONSTABLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHRINAGAR, April 25. The City Magistrate of Shrinagar disposed of a sensational case recently in which a police constable was charged with having embezzled Government money in order to conceal another crime. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced

him to 5 years' R. I. The case had aroused much interest here as it concerned also a man named Lajpat who was taken in police custody and is reported to have died due to the excesses committed on him.

A serious fire broke out in six charcoal godowns at Asarva suburb of Ahmedabad resulting in damage of several thousands of rupees worth of property. Two persons were seriously injured.

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A MAGNIFICENT RAILWAY
DRAMA WITH A THRILL
A MINUTE

"THE LAST JOURNEY"

with
GODFREY TEARLE
And an all-star cast
in
A PICTURE WITH A HUNDRED
THRILLS
—COMEDY—TRAGEDY
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1936

NEED FOR PROTECTION

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed to the Government of India an instructive letter criticising the latter's industrial policy and particularly the Finance Member's recent speeches against the policy of protection in India. The Finance Member, it is well known, has repeatedly declared that the present protectionist policy in India, mild as it is, imposes a heavy loss on the country, particularly on the consumer. The most intriguing feature of this exposition is that a responsible Member of the Government is severely criticising in effect the very policy which is being followed by them. His speeches, the Calcutta Chamber fears, "are often interpreted by the public as implying an official policy against protection and have an extremely unfortunate and adverse effect on the growth of industries." The interpretation is natural enough, particularly because the Government of India have in no way qualified the Finance Member's speeches. In any case, the adverse effect upon Indian trade is undeniable as the fear of sudden discontinuance or reduction of protection prevents businessmen from investing in the industries concerned. Under a responsible Government a Finance Member talking in the manner of Sir James Grigg would soon find himself in trouble. Here, however, the Finance Member is in no way responsible to the people and can with impunity talk recklessly.

Untenable View

The facts, figures and arguments adduced by the Calcutta Chamber prove beyond doubt that the Finance Member's view is utterly untenable, that the policy of protection has to the extent it has been granted, fully justified itself, and that the policy should rather be followed "less haltingly and in a more wholehearted manner than has been done hitherto." The Chamber points out what the Finance Member has ignored, that the protective duty levied on the imported article and paid by the consumer is not the only or main item to be considered in judging the wisdom of protection but that the various advantages of protection, direct and indirect, economic and political, should all be weighed in the scale. For instance, as the Chamber points out, the protected industry gives employment to a large number of workers in the industry and also to the producers of the raw material and creates a number of

subsidiary and ancillary trades and manufactures. Protection to a large-scale industry like the textile protects lakhs of hand spinners and hand-weavers, carders etc., all over the country. Similarly, protection to steel has led to the development not only of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, employing about 50,000 men and paying about Rs. 2 crores in wages, but also of a number of ancillary enterprises in Jamshedpur and outside, such as the Tinplate Company, the Wire Products, refractories and brick manufacture etc. The total number of men employed directly and indirectly by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the rolling mills and the ancillary enterprises noted above is estimated by the Calcutta Chamber at about 100,000 and their disbursements at about Rs. 8 or 9 crores per annum.

Is It A Threat?

It is unnecessary to labour this point further as the advantages of discriminating protection are by now obvious even to a school-boy who knows anything about economics and Protection is now the established policy of most countries including Britain. Even the Government of India have felt constrained to follow Protection though in a halting manner. Why then is the Finance Member harping on the evil of protection? It seems possible that he first wants to make Indian industrialists nervous about the continuance of protection and then to offer protection only on the basis of high preference to Britain on the Ottawa principle. It will be remembered that one reason why some Indian members of the Central Legislature accepted the Ottawa Pact three years ago was the threat that if the Pact was not accepted by India her exports to Britain would be taxed heavily without any preference. And now possibly there is another threat that if the Ottawa Pact is not renewed, protection to Indian industries must be curtailed. In fact, with rare exceptions the tendency in India has been for several years past to grant protection to indigenous industries only if it is coupled with British preference. The policy is now sought to be followed on a larger scale. But we are confident that Indian businessmen who have already suffered much from the Ottawa principle and have almost unanimously condemned it will not allow themselves to be coerced into accepting it in a new form under threat of losing protection to indigenous industries.

President In Nagpur

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has had occasion to deliver a number of speeches at Nagpur. And the main impression that all of them cumulatively leave on the mind is that he has begun his presidentialship well as, in fact, he alone could have begun. He has grasped the fundamental problems of the country and, having done so, he has proceeded firmly to face it and to invite others to do so. To him, as it should be to others, the twofold problem of this country is political subjection and poverty of the people. The two can only be solved together and it is obvious that no permanent solution of them is possible without "the masses" coming into their own. That is why he quite rightly insisted that the mass of the people should join the Congress as an institution which belongs to them. That is why he warned against the tendency to be side-tracked from "bigger issues" by petty ones. That is why

Reza Ali On "Cape Liberalism"

Sir Syed Reza Ali expressed a truism when he said at the South African Economic Society that, "freedom tends to the realization of the higher self." But, we cannot accept without reservation his statement that this policy—or even a tolerant and liberal policy—has been pursued in the Cape with regard to Indian trading and other rights. While it is true that the condition of Indians in Natal and Natal is much worse, Indians in Cape have not even yet received all the rights that

he so urgently advocated the formation of Congress Committees everywhere and the extensive organisation of Kisan Sabhas. On the communal question too, the President was no less clear and decisive. That "the communal question had no direct bearing on the welfare of the public at large whether Hindus or Muslims" and that "those questions prove beneficial to some people on the top, who are interested in maintaining a division in Indian ranks," are truisms. But unfortunately, their real nature is apt to be ignored and "petty things," as they are, they take precedence of bigger and the fundamental issues. He, therefore, did well to expose them thoroughly and took his audience to the root causes of things. If the main issues are constantly before the public and are given expression to in an organisational form "petty things" will disappear and the struggle will proceed on its natural lines.

they can legitimately claim. Not will philosophic appeals for goodwill be of much practical value in safeguarding the rights of Indians in South Africa. Sir Reza Ali himself is, of course, more or less powerless to do anything unless he is supported by a strong attitude on the part of the Government of India. And that, let us hope for his sake, is why he could not state the Indian case plainly and frankly without a lot of unnecessary sugar-coating.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

(BY K. T. SHAH.)

What is really happening in Abyssinia? Are all the armies of the Emperor destroyed? Has his capital fallen, and his country been overrun? The news is so conflicting that it is impossible to be quite certain as to what to believe. We cannot even say if the Emperor is alive and functioning. The Emperor broadcast in a piteous vein; and the Crown Prince is reported to be leading a last charge, or preparing for the final stand. But can we believe a boy in his teens able to retrieve what all the veteran Rasas have failed to accomplish?

News from Italian sources is explicit about the victory; but the exact extent of the Italian gains is still a matter of speculation. They seem to have reached the shores of Lake Tana and within bombing distance of the capital, even if they have not found it a deserted prey to their legions. The armies of Ethiopia, if any still survive and are strong enough to make a stand against the forces of Mussolini, are confined to guerrilla warfare; but seem to be incapable of preserving national integrity and independence, after the reverses they have sustained. It is possible rains may intervene providentially, and prevent a final occupation of the entire country by the Italians, which is otherwise so imminent to all appearance.

League's Indecision. Perhaps the Abyssinians think they have not been supported by the moral sense of the civilised world as they deserve to be, and as they were promised to be, in the opening bars of this tragedy. Certainly, even now, the League of Nations has not made up its mind for decisive action; and the "Sanctions" are yet anything but effective to arrest the course of aggression. The dissensions between France and Britain are, of course, primarily responsible for this indecisiveness at the moment of crisis. Italy and Abyssinia provide but the minor illustrations of the entire post-war theme of European diplomacy. They seem to be all too exhausted to embark upon the one course for arriving at a final decision, which all the gestures and all their measures of domestic policy portend. Britain has armed, or threatened to arm, to the level of her most formidable neighbours; but she is not yet clear and unambiguous in her answer to Hitler's manifest and unabashed breach of solemn and voluntary engagements. France cannot understand this hesitation, and will not excuse this temporising. And while Britain still sits on the fence vis-a-vis the Franco-German tension, France sees no reason to commit herself irrevocably against Italy—and so, if the worst comes to the worst, have one more enemy to contend with on her own frontiers.

French Hints To Britain. We cannot say what exactly is the popular sentiment in France on this matter of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. But whatever may have been the original impulse, it must have been stifled and distorted by this typically British diplomacy in regard to the remilitarisation of the Rhine, and the consequent danger to Franco-Belgian integrity. The numerous queries addressed by France to the Führer through the British Foreign Office are not merely interrogatories to Germany; they are unmistakable hints to Britain as well. France may, on her side, be waiting till the results of the National Elections have declared themselves. But the opinion may be safely ventured that, in this matter of danger to the national independence at the hands of these modern Barbarians, the Nazis of Germany, there will hardly be any difference between the spokesmen of the Right, the Centre or the Left. Even if the pendulum of popular sentiment swings farthest to the Left, and that seems to be the prevailing prognostic about the Election results—a firm stand against German violation of the Treaties is inevitable. Its possible end in a European war is equally certain, though when precisely that war would break out is more than we can say at the moment.

British Budget. Meanwhile, in Britain the Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented a budget, which makes war imminent in appearance. The speeches of the War Secretary Duff-Cooper and of Winston Churchill cannot simply be dismissed as jingoism in excois. Add to that increased taxation in a year when the normal finances show every ground for optimism and tax reliefs—and the ground for seething imminent war is unquestionable. The budget has, indeed, been so described and attacked in and outside Parliament. (Continued on page 7.)

A LOAF OF SAWDUST

Why The Indian Constitution Should Not Be Worked

By
H. N. BRAILSFORD

This week the All-India National Congress met, for the 49th year, at Lucknow. Half-a-century ago it was a modest little group of intellectuals, which talked rather timidly about the misdeeds of the bureaucracy.

To-day it is a great party with a mass following, active in every village over the greater part of the peninsula. It calls no longer for little liberal reforms, but makes its demand for independence.

Its president this year, Jawaharlal Nehru, ranks among the finest and bravest characters in Indian history. Five of his 40 years have been spent in British prisons, and his unbending courage has made him, after Mr. Gandhi, the best beloved of this nation's leaders.

They met him first in jail and marvelled at the quickness and vitality of his thought, that the monotony of a prisoner's life could not dull.

Sham And Deadlock

At Lucknow, he took the stand that one expected of him. Firstly, he spoke to the Congress as a resolute Socialist who sees in the national struggle a means to a still greater end, and that is the raising of India's masses from the degradation of their present poverty to their full human stature. Secondly, he called for unrelenting opposition to wreck the sham of a constitution that Westminster has imposed on India.

On this issue, as is but natural, Indians are sharply divided. For the Federal Constitution no free Indian can honestly speak a word of apology; only the princes and the great landlords approve it.

But the self-government offered to the Provinces is a less flagrant sham. That system of representation with its upper houses is deplorable, but it does enfranchise at least the lower middle class. The Governor has formidable powers of veto, but nominally, Indian Ministers, responsible to an

elector chamber, will have charge of every department.

The older generation is disposed to make what it can of this opportunity. Elderly, respectable professional men grow tired of drifting in and out of prisons, where one may be insulted and even beaten by the warders.

Office would be a pleasant change; and might one not achieve something for education or the health of one's fellows?

The younger generation, led by the organised Socialist Party within the Congress, stands flatly for the refusal of office.

It means to expose the futility of this Constitution, to demonstrate that it cannot be used to carry even a moderate programme of social and economic reforms—in short, to turn a sham into a deadlock.

It will fight on till India gets a Constituent Assembly to draft her own Constitution.

The Congress postponed any general decision—a weak course, which probably means that each province will act as it thinks fit. The Socialist amendment was defeated by two to one.

This defeat registers, none the less, a great advance. Socialism is at last a force in India; it has permeated the national party to the extent of one third.

Loaf Of Sawdust

The reader may have his doubts: is it wise to throw half a loaf?

I think it is, when the bread is baked of sawdust. Let us inspect the thing.

Firstly, in what atmosphere, in what framework of rights will these provincial councils work?

You may be able to do something, even under a faulty constitution, if you are able to rouse public opinion.

If a free people can stand upright behind its elected representatives, a Governor might hesitate to use his veto.

But India enjoys none of the civil liberties indispensable to the

free movement of public opinion. I will pick two illustrations from the news of the last few days, which happened to interest me because I know the men concerned.

(1) Pandit Malaviya made a speech in the All-India Legislative Assembly—the national Parliament, such as it is. I cannot tell you what he said.

A weekly paper dared to reprint this speech from the official record. For this offence the editor was heavily fined. Later the Viceroy forbade the discussion of this scandal by the Assembly.

The people, then, may choose representatives, but they will work in silence and darkness. The electors may not even know what their representatives say.

(2) When I was in Calcutta I met the Mayor Mr. Subhas Bose, who showed me with justifiable pride the fine work his municipality was doing for the health of its working mothers and the education of its children.

Returning the other day from Europe, he was flung into prison on landing and there he will be kept, untried without a charge. He has committed no crime—if he had done so, he would be tried. But the British police and the people of Calcutta differ in their view of his political reliability. Therefore, he is in gaol.

Dominated By Princes

No. Not much can be done with public opinion in such conditions. Any organisation may be declared illegal. Any newspaper may be destroyed by fines for frank criticism.

Any man may be thrown untried into a detention camp at the sole discretion of the police. In all this the constitution changes nothing. This, then, is the reality behind the sham of "self-government."

But, still, the reader may say, (Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

AN AMAZING REPLY.

The President of the International Red Cross has, in his reply to the League's protest, exhibited a lack of a sense of responsibility and human duty—the vital reason for its existence—which is simply amazing. Atrocities were openly committed by Italians against Abyssinians. These atrocities are altogether repugnant to all principles of humanity.

But the International Red Cross, which has its being in the alleviation of suffering, declined to supply information and thus refused to assist in checking gruesome and horrible sufferings to which Abyssinians were, and still are, subjected by Italy. The League protested and to its protest has been vouchsafed the nauseating answer that the Red Cross is 'neutral' and that it must maintain relations of mutual confidence of both belligerents. The reply amounts to this: that the Red Cross, an essentially humanitarian institution, must maintain "neutrality" between humanity and brutality.

A GALLANT FLIGHT.

Monsieur Drouillet, a French airman, has shown initiative, courage and practical sympathy for a good cause by leaving France with an aeroplane for the Negus in spite of the ban which the authorities had put on the machine leaving France. He has thus defied the law and will be answerable to the French Courts of Law when he returns to his country. It is even possible that he may have to abandon the flight owing to various difficulties. He is said to be without food and water with petrol only for a thousand miles and if once he lands on a regular aeroplane he will be bound down by diplomatic red-tape. We may welcome his daring flight almost as blazing the forgotten path of chivalry or we may regard it as a rash and unwise adventure. But whatever opinion we may hold on the merits of his flight, the fact of his undertaking it for the assistance of Abyssinia, provides a striking contrast to the amazing apathy of the League of Nations and to the antipathy, however veiled, of his own country towards the pledged word.

UNIFORM DUTY ON INDIAN DRUGS.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have drawn the attention of the

Government of India to the necessity of having uniform excise regulations for Indian drugs and chemicals in all the provinces and States. This reform is necessary in view of the vexatious difficulties caused by the inter-provincial barriers to the exporters and importers of drugs in the various provinces. The Committee makes some definite suggestions, e.g., having uniform excise duty, inter-provincial agreements to adjust accounts and the holding of a Conference to evolve uniform rules. These suggestions should be carefully and sympathetically considered by the Government. And the demand being both modest and reasonable, Government need not defer its consideration till the advent of Federation.

INDIAN LOCAL BODIES.

Presiding over the second Punjab Provincial Conference of Local Bodies, held at Lahore, last week, Mr. Jamshed N. Mehta is reported to have said: "We cannot truthfully deny the charge that most Indian self-governing bodies are corrupt and instinct with individual ambitions, communal-minded and always shirking to levy taxes on the people of their areas." We cannot believe that the report is accurate. If it is, we must say that Mr. Mehta has grossly exaggerated the shortcomings of our local bodies. If the present so-called local self-government is made real, self-governing with joint electorates on the basis of adult franchise, as recommended by Mr. Mehta himself, many of its defects will be speedily remedied.

PIER AT NOVHA.

Thanks to the munificence of Sir Muhammad Yusuf, the island of Novha is to-day not only one of the noteworthy educational centres in the Presidency but one of the finest beauty-spots round about Bombay. During recent years it has been attracting numerous sight-seers, and it has cast its spell upon each one of them. This picturesque place, however, is suffering from one great handicap, and that is the lack of easy accessibility. There is no pier at Novha where passengers can embark, and the journey to the shore has to be made in the precarious country craft. This naturally entails much inconvenience, and unless Novha is provided with a suitable pier, it will have to remain compulsorily in the background. We understand that representations have already been

made to Government by the Trustees of the Sir M. Yusuf Trust for the return of the old jetty which had been taken over along with the adjoining land by the Government for Dock purposes. As that scheme, however, was abandoned long ago, it is only equitable to expect that the Government should return the jetty to the Trustees for building a pier. As this is mainly a matter of public benefit, we hope Government will accede to the very reasonable request of the Trustees without further delay.

Wanted Information On Indian Journalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I request you to publish the following few lines in your paper and oblige.

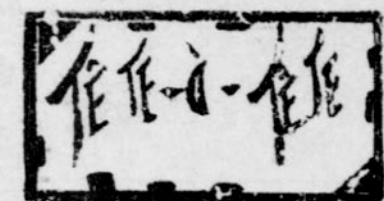
The Government of Baroda has entrusted me with the task of writing the "History of Indian Journalism with Special reference to Journalism in Gujarat." I earnestly solicit the help of all my journalist friends and editors to furnish me with some details about their papers. I propose to deal exhaustively with the progress of journalism in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kathiawar and hence I would request my journalistic friends of Gujarat and Kathiawar to furnish me with details. I also propose to deal shortly with journalism of different provinces also.

I hope therefore that my friends would help me as much as they can in the matter. My address is: Mr. Bhikhalal B. Kapasi, Journalist, Sayajigani, Baroda.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.
Baroda, April 23.

Titles Are Bribes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—In the book entitled "Practical Ethics," by Henry Sidgwick, I have come across a passage containing an admission by a Premier of Great Britain, that titles are bribes. As it supplies an official confirmation of the popular Indian belief on the subject, I request you to give it wide publicity through the medium of your most influential daily. The passage runs as follows:—
'Lord Melbourne when Pre-



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"None who saw His Excellency handling the two bulls which he inspected before the cinematograph and the sound recording apparatus a few days ago, could fail to appreciate that in dealing with them he showed himself an expert in cattle."
—Times of India' leading article.

An Associated Press message from Nagpur says that, "Pandit Jawaharlal conducted the service" at a flag salutation ceremony.

Order! Order! We don't want President-priests.

At one of his Nagpur meetings Jawaharlal said that the communal question had no direct bearing on the public at large, whether Hindu or Muslim.

Local "leaders" at large like Dr. Moonje and Dr. Paranjpye will, we trust, immediately repel this declaration of the President.

"It is not improbable," says a report from Delhi, "that the Viceroy himself may be persuaded to accept the chairmanship of the Rural Reconstruction Board."

In fact it is more than likely. No persuasion is more effective than self-persuasion?

We were wondering why the Punjab Mahasabha had not taken any notice of the "Unionist Party." But we are gratified to learn now that it has. If Sir Fazl Husain started an agriculturist stunt the Mahasabha Pandit Nanak Chand has countered by patronising a "Non-Agriculturist Conference."

The best thing for the people of the Punjab to do would, of course, be to treat them for what they are really worth. That is, give them both a very wide berth.

It is rumoured that Germany has successfully negotiated a loan in London for 80 million pounds.

We hope Mr. Neville Chamberlain and his colleagues will "watch the situation," and as soon as the bulk of the money is transferred by Germany to the armament account they will rush through the British Parliament a supplementary war budget to keep pace with Germany.

Long live British High Finance and Armament Industry!

The Iraq Government, according to an Anglo-Indian contemporary, has made up its mind to abolish titles and, worse still, to make the use of titles even in private relationships, an offence against the law.

Which almost makes us think that Iraq did learn an instructive lesson or two from British tutelage.

Ras Nasibu is appreciatively regarded by a War Correspondent as the only Ethiopian Commander, who has mastered modern military methods.

But, in spite of our profoundest sympathies being with Ethiopia, we do earnestly hope, he doesn't use poison-gas.

A Rome report refers to "a progressive smashing of Abyssinian fortified line on a front of 50 miles."

Quite a spacious lie.

By the way the Italian armies which were a week ago twenty-five miles from Addis Ababa, and were later reported (from Rome, of course), to be "within sight of the Capital," are, according to the latest report, "already within 70 miles of the Abyssinian Capital."

Altogether an exasperatingly unstable capital!

An angry man strode into the barber's shop.

"The hair-restorer you sold me is a swindle—all my hair fell out," he cried.

"That's all right, sir," replied the resourceful barber, "that's just to make room for a prolific new growth."

mier consulted a friend as to the bestowal of a vacant Garter. His friend said: "Why not take it yourself? No one has a better claim." Lord Melbourne said: "Well, but I don't see what I am to gain by bribing myself?" —Yours, etc.,

B.M.D.

Final Push To Addis Ababa

Italians Within 70 Miles Of Capital?

Abyssinians' Stubborn Resistance Though Hemmed In On Three Sides

LONDON, April 27. The final push to Addis Ababa has begun. Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Italian Northern Headquarters at Dessie says, that the biggest completely motorised column yet seen during the war left at dawn on a decisive southward advance.

The Italian outposts are already within seventy miles of the Abyssinian capital.

Meanwhile Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Italian Southern Armies reports that a fierce battle is progressing in front of Sasabaneh where a strong Abyssinian force is surrounded on three sides but refuses to yield. An Italian success would open the way to Harrar and the Djibouti Railway. In that event there would be a race for Addis Ababa between the Italian Northern and Southern Armies.

An Italian aeroplane circled over the capital this morning and dropped leaflets written in Amharic stating that the Italians have captured the whole of North Abyssinia and that further resistance is useless, and urging the Abyssinians to lay down their arms.

The machine stunted and flew so low that its wings almost touched the buildings. The populace were dumb-founded and no shots were fired at the aeroplane. —Reuter.

BASIC PRINCIPLE OF HUMAN LIFE

Socialism Seeks To Make Both Rich And Poor Live In Peace And Happiness, Says Dr. Hardikar

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 27. Dr. Hardikar and Mr. Kargudri addressed a large meeting held here last evening in the Gulkavvas maidan on Lucknow Congress.

Mr. Kargudri traced the history of the divergence of opinion amongst two opposing groups in the Congress. He admitted sharp cleavage in their principles and policy. He explained the attempts made by Socialists for domination at Lucknow as a logical sequence of their struggle of last several years. He said, Socialism now embraced one-third of the Congress and may embrace the whole Congress before some of them had sufficiently recovered from the Lucknow shock. He argued, there was nothing to be scared by honest people in the Socialist programme. Socialists did not wish ill even of the rich. They only desired to divest the society of class distinctions and thereby make both the rich and the poor live in peace and happiness.

NO NEW INVENTION

Dr. Hardikar following said, socialism was no new invention of the modern misanthrope, or disgruntled intellectual. It had been the basic principle of human life and society since the beginning of the world. Glided allures of capitalism had made them forget it for a century or two. Karl Marx rediscovered it.

NAGOYA'S PEACE EXHIBITION

Huge Undertaking By The Bradford Of Japan

TOKYO (By Mail)

A grand Peace Exhibition is to be held in Nagoya next year from March 15 to May 31, to celebrate the completion of the great harbour works on which it has been occupied for some years.

Nagoya with a population of over 1,080,000 is the third largest city in Japan, and ranks second only to Osaka as a manufacturing centre.

More than half the woollen goods and porcelain made in Japan is produced in Nagoya, which is also an important centre for cotton and flour milling.

The new harbour will accommodate 60 ships of at least 20,000 tons, giving Nagoya the direct communication with foreign countries which it has hitherto lacked.

To bring together all countries bordering the Pacific is the special aim of the coming exhibition. But exhibition from further afield will be welcome.

A special hall for their exhibits will be provided.

The whole exhibition will cover 134 acres, to include every branch of industry as well as aviation, marine products, hygiene and displays of physical training, "jishu" dancing and the ancient sports of Japan, wrestling and sword-play.

Nagoya is surrounded by very beautiful country and is within easy reach of the lovely old capital Kyoto and Nara, the picturesque priest city.—Reuter.

HEIMWEHR WILL NOT BE DISARMED

Prince Starhemberg Delivers Counter-Blow To Opponents

VIENNA, April 26

The Vice-Chancellor, Prince Starhemberg, addressing 15,000 armed uniformed Heimwehr in Lower Austria, declared that only political short-sightedness and stupidity could expect the disarmament of the Heimwehr, which was only possible over his dead body.

He averred that the Chancellor, Dr. Schuschnigg, should rely on their faith but he must use the Heimwehr against his so-called friends; otherwise it might happen that he would be strangled and removed.

Prince Starhemberg's speech is regarded as a counter-blow to the efforts of several Cabinet Ministers to see the Heimwehr dissolved and the Prince dismissed. The course of events to-day discounted rumours of an imminent Heimwehr putsch as the result of an agreement with Herr Hitler or for the restoration of the Habsburgs.

All is quiet in Vienna. The police and the Army headquarters deny that any "alarm duty" exists.—Reuter.

VIZIANAGRAM ILL

LONDON, April 27.

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram is confined to bed owing to throat trouble. Mr. Ricketts, in an interview to Reuter said that the Maharaj Kumar is unwell, but there is nothing serious. He hopes to play against Worcester.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA JOINS ARMAMENT RACE

Plan For 1000 Pilots In 5 Years

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CAPE TOWN, April 27.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. Pirow disclosed in Parliament the measures which, bearing in mind the lessons of the Abyssinian campaign, would within five years give South Africa a thousand pilots and anti-tank battalion with most modern anti-tank weapons capable of being transported 500 miles in 48 hours. It was proposed to form civil air craft twelve squadrons of highspeed multi-engine bombers. Mr. Pirow declared that he was not certain whether these measures would prove adequate and South Africa might find within a year or two equipped with thrice the present bomber of first-line air craft.

COMMON POLICY INEVITABLE.

Mr. Pirow declared that ultimately a common native defence policy for the Union and the whole of British Africa and South Sudan seemed inevitable. "Our attitude towards our Northern neighbours is as cordial as that of Great Britain to us and any help we can give in connection with the building up of their Air Force or any other means of defence will be theirs on the same generous basis as Britain has applied to us."

ELEMENTARY PRECAUTIONS.

He emphasised that South Africa was not preparing for war in the near future. It was merely taking elementary precautions. He disclosed that they were exploring the possibility of manufacturing in South Africa the various military necessities hitherto imported, including aeroplane engines, bombs, artillery, ammunition, armoured cars steel helmets, gas masks and rifle barrels. Industrial possibilities for war purposes were also being surveyed.

TIT FOR TAT?

Water Supply To Govt. Exhibition

A move is afoot in the Lucknow Municipal Board, according to the "Pioneer," not to supply water to the forthcoming Industrial Exhibition organised by the U. P. Government.

The members supporting this view want to make the disputed question of the supply of water and other services to Moti Nagar a "test case."

They maintain that unless Government revise their opinion on this subject, the Board would be justified in refusing such services, even on payment, to the Exhibition.

The organisers of the Exhibition have approached the Board for the supply of essential services and the matter will soon come up for decision.

Meanwhile, Government have informed the Board for the third time that the expenses incurred in providing water supply, lighting and conservancy arrangements at Moti Nagar should not be met out of the Municipal funds.

Government's reply to the Board's request was described as "curt" by the Chairman at the meeting of the Board when it was decided to ask Government once again to reconsider their decision.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATION BEFORE PALACE

CAIRO, April 27.

It is stated in the palace that King Faud's condition is being maintained and the King is holding his own. He is quite lucid though very weak.

Two thousand students marched to the palace this morning, shouting "God preserve our King". A limited number was allowed to sign the Royal register.—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

CONCILIATION BOARD FORMED IN POONA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 27.

After the resolution for creating a Citizens' Conciliatory Board was carried at the Gokhale Hall meeting this evening, the following prominent citizens of both communities have consented to work on the Board:

Khan Bahadur Jan Mohamed Ahmed Jaffer, Ekram Baig, Mr. Salauddin A. Khan, Mr. Satar Khan, Mr. Kenjale, Dr. Naidoo, Mr. Gadgil, M.L.A., Mr. Maganbhai Patel, Rao Bahadur Hanmantram, Sardar Mudilar, Mr. Gupta, Mr. K. G. Limaye, and Mr. Deogirikar.

The Board will co-opt more members from the different wards when it meets on Tuesday morning.

The creation of this Board has a very salutary effect on the public mind.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 27.

Two members of the Walker Cup Selection Committee watched the opening day's play in English Amateur Golf Championship, in which the most interesting results were the defeat of John DeForest, the 1932 British Champion by C. Stowe, Artisan Golfer from Yorkshire 2 and 1. Rex Hartley was taken to 20th hole by B. Carrick of Norfolk.

RUXTON'S APPEAL DISMISSED

LONDON, April 27.

The court dismissed the appeal of Dr. Ruxton without calling the Crown Counsel.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WOULD CAPTURE MERCHANTS' PLATFORM

President Urges C. P. And Berar Conference To Give Thought To Condition Of The Jobless And Peasantry

NAGPUR, April 27.

Addressing the C. P. and Berar Merchants' Conference, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that, the Congress wished to capture the platform of the merchants also. He asked businessmen to give thought to the condition of the unemployed and of the peasants.

Babu Rajendra Prasad stated that it was the duty of the merchants to bring back their former prosperity to India. It would help the solution of political problems if the economic condition of the country was improved.

The C.P. and Berar Merchants and Manufacturers' Conference commenced here to-day under the presidency of Seth Walchand Hirachand. Among those present was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Seth Pannal Javeri, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that it was an illusion to expect a foreign Government to minister to their economic requirements and appealed to capitalists to try their best to keep the Chemical Industry in their hands.

INDIA AND SOCIALISM.

It was not difficult, he proceeded, for well-organised commercial and industrial communities to convince the Congress that Socialism was not in the interests of the country. Not only did it run counter to human nature, but was also foreign to the genius and culture of the country. It was possible, he believed, to open a vast field of employment by manufacturing three-fourths of foreign articles imported to the tune of 150 crores of rupees. He sounded a note of warning against the growth of non-Indian enterprise in the country behind tariff walls. —A.P.

URGENT PROBLEM.

Seth Walchand Hirachand emphasised that a reasonable balance between agriculture and industry was the most urgent and important problem facing them. To industrialise the country rapidly diversion of a part of population from agriculture to industry was urgently needed. He wanted Government to place a heavy import duty on articles like foreign fruit jams, butter, cheese, etc., to help local production. He failed to understand why industries should not grow and prosper if an adequate measure of protection was granted to them.

HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS

RUGBY, April 27.

It is generally expected that the document inviting elucidation of various points in Herr Hitler's peace proposals will be handed to the German Government towards the end of the present week. Preliminary work upon the questions which, it is proposed to ask, has been done in London.

The French Ambassador, M. Corbin, has conveyed to the Foreign Office certain observations of His Government upon the matter and the Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden, since his return from Geneva, has given the preparation of the document his personal attention. It is assumed that the subject will be considered by the British Cabinet before the request for elucidation is despatched.

It is understood that the British Government is anxious that both the German and the French peace proposals should receive thorough consideration at the earliest possible date.—B. O. W.

CUTCH CITIZENS TO BOYCOTT "VITA"

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTH MANDVI, April 27.

A public meeting of Mandvi Citizens presided over by Seth Hansraj Karsandas decided boycotting "Vita". The meeting also decided to do propaganda to give effect to the decision in the surrounding villages and local picketers have been organised to dissuade public to embark on "Vita".

"REDS" MAY WIN MORE SEATS

PARIS, April 27.

While a surprising feature of the elections hitherto is the number of Communist's gain, Government have generally done well from personal point of view. Eight ministers have been elected in the first ballot while eight others face the second ballot with fair chances of success, but two may be defeated. The Communists are likely to secure 45 seats instead of 30 forecast for them. But many gains will be at the expense of the Socialists, who in turn are likely to gain seats from the radicals.—Reuter.

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Two members of the Walker Cup Selection Committee watched the opening day's play in English Amateur Golf Championship, in which the most interesting results were the defeat of John DeForest, the 1932 British Champion by C. Stowe, Artisan Golfer from Yorkshire 2 and 1. Rex Hartley was taken to 20th hole by B. Carrick of Norfolk.

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LONDON, April 27.

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Communists Gain Ground In French Elections

M. Herriot Fails To Secure Absolute Majority In First Ballot

611 RESULTS OUT OF 618: SECOND BALLOT NECESSARY FOR 432 CONSTITUENCIES

PARIS, April 27.

The latest Election statement issued by the Minister of the Interior shows that 611 of the 618 results have been received. 173 candidates have definitely been elected comprising Right 75, Centre 42 and Left 62. The Second Ballot is necessary for 432 constituencies.—Reuter.

elections, together with the abnormal number of constituencies in which voting was indecisive owing to the number of candidates. The state of parties at 3-45 a.m. was:—

Right, 66; Centre, 35; Left, 34. Out of 520 results hitherto known, 365 require a second ballot next Sunday.

There were no sensational defeats in the first ballot. It is generally admitted that the results will indicate. Extreme Left gains when the second ballot clarifies the position, especially if the Radicals loyally combine with the Socialists and Communists.

The Communists, who have polled about half a million more votes than in 1932, are the chief gainers, especially in the Paris suburbs and in the northern industrial departments. It is likely that they will at least double their present representation of twenty in the chamber.

At the same time the Socialists are optimistic and claim that they have polled as many votes as in 1932, despite subsequent secession of the Neo-Socialists. The Radicals themselves admit a strong Socio-Communist thrust which will be intensified in the second ballot.

Socialists May Replace Radicals

All the ministers were re-elected in the first ballot with the exception of M. Guernut, the Ministers of Education, and M. Deat, the Air Minister, who are however sure of re-election in the second ballot on May 3.

It is believed possible that the Socialists will replace the Radicals as the most numerous party in the next Chamber.—Reuter

Heavy Polling

France polled heavily in to-day's elections for the new Chamber of Deputies. The country remained calm throughout. No incidents are reported.

The first result to be announced was from Cochin-China, where the son of the French Premier, M. Omer Sarraut, a barrister is standing as an Independent Radical Centre Party candidate.

He was placed second out of four candidates, but a further ballot will be necessary as no candidate obtained a clear majority. Communists are Chief Gainers.

Heavy polling with only 10 per cent of the electorate abstaining was the feature of Sunday's elections.

INDIAN TEAM AGAINST FREEMAN'S XI

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 27.

The Indian Team against Freeman's XI will be selected from the following twelve:—

Wazir Ali, C.K. Nayudu, Nissar, Merchant, Jai, Amarnath, Amir Elahi, Mushtaque Ali, Mohd. Hussain, Hindlekar, Palla and Meher-homji.

It is decided that the Committee should not meet at regular intervals as hitherto, but only when occasion arises.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued From Page 6).

But, perhaps, the authorities responsible save their conscience by the reflection that they would not be found unprepared, as their predecessors of 22 years ago were, should the crisis develop unexpectedly in the spring, or the summer.

But if this is true, why are they negotiating a heavy loan to Germany? If Britain really disapproves of German policy in the Rhineland, and considers the re-militarisation an indisputable act of treaty violation, why does she show this countenance to a country which has, of late, specialised in outraging political morality and social decency in a way seldom heard of in history? Verily, inscrutable are the ways of British diplomacy.

PUNJAB THREATENED WITH BUS STRIKE

Sequel To Authorities Limiting Accommodation

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 27.

The Punjab is threatened with a general strike of motor bus owners, as a sequel to the authorities setting limit to accommodation in each bus.

Julundur bus owners seem particularly aggrieved at the restriction which permits a lorry to carry only 19 passengers instead of 21 as hitherto.

If the strike materialises, a situation analogous to that of the Bombay taxi strike, will arise, involving general hold up of bus service throughout the province.

EX-MINISTER'S APPEAL DISMISSED

LAHORE, April 27.

The appeal preferred by Lala Harkishanlal, ex-Minister of the Punjab Government, under Letters Patent against the order of Mr. Justice Monroe adjudging him insolvent, has been dismissed by a Divisional Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Justices Sir J. Addison and Abdul Rashid in its preliminary hearing.—United Press.

Willington Due At Tilbury On May 4

LONDON, April 27.

Owing to chill Lord Willington instead of leaving s.s. "Strathmore" at Marseilles is travelling with the vessel to Tilbury and is due on May 4.—Reuter's Special.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (I.C.C. D.COM. I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited field and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R. A. A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be taken in as additional course as that Profession is over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST

A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details, 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

From Across The Seas

GLEANINGS FROM THE WORLD PRESS

(By Our London Correspondent.)

The prosperity of the Uganda Protectorates is about to leap forward again by the production of a bumper crop of cotton. The official estimate of 305,000 bales, which a few weeks ago was regarded as an optimistic estimate, now looks like being nearly 20,000 too low. If Uganda should succeed in passing the figure of 300,000 this will constitute a record crop. With a prospect of 320,000 bales of cotton to transport and nearly 85,000 tons of cottonseed, the railway authorities are being urged to make special efforts to cope with such a heavy demand for freight cars.

Mr. John McGovern, the I.L.P. member, who caused some astonishment by going to the House of Commons on Tuesday night (March 31) in a top-hat, later explained that his unusual headgear was the property of a Conservative member, who allowed him to try it on and then "dared" him to wear it in the House. It was the first "topper" seen on the I.L.P. bench, and when the Clydeside M. P. entered with it in his hand it caused something of a sensation. The Lobbies buzzed with "rumours". But those who thought Mr. McGovern might have the intention of adding a top-hat to his wardrobe were doomed to disappointment. "I was joking in the Lobby with a top-hatted member and he handed it to me to try on," he explained. "I put it on and it fitted very well indeed. The owner of the hat then said that I was afraid to go into the House wearing it. I accepted the challenge. That is all there was to it. I am not thinking of getting a top-hat of my own. I have no use for one."

The incident has had a sequel. Sir Henry Fildes, a Conservative member, has sent Mr. McGovern a top hat as a present. Mr. McGovern called his colleagues together to discuss what the I. L. P. group should do about this gift of a capitalist emblem. On the motion of Mr. Maxton it was agreed that the I. L. P. should retain the hat, but that its use should be purely symbolic. It will be kept for the one Parliamentary contingency in which a top hat is necessary—putting a point of order during a division.

A French journalist, taxidermist, the furious tone of the Paris Press on the German reply, given by Herr Hitler to the Locarno Powers after the Reichstag elections, gave an interesting excuse. The Frenchman pointed out that all French journals were confiscated throughout Germany that contained a report of M. Flandin's recent speech in which

he put specific questions to Germany on the present issue. This action he regarded as typically discouraging at the moment when Herr Hitler's chief requisite is to inspire French opinion with some trust in himself. He appeals in his reply to the public opinion of other countries, yet he prevents his own people from knowing vital facts of the French case. For France continues to say: "How can we trust such a man?"

London is having mild days and both Felix, the Indian rhinoceros, and Kathleen, the young African rhinoceros, are taking the air in their respective paddocks at the Zoo. They make an interesting contrast, not merely in their specific difference—the loose, thick folds of skin, like studded armour-plating, of the Indian, and his single horn, which he has by dint of friction kept down to its base, and the comparatively close-fitting skin and two horns of the African—but in behaviour too. Felix was wet—very wet—and Kathleen was as dry as the proverbial bone as people watched them on March 31.

Felix was, in fact, rolling this way and that in his pond, sinking occasionally below the surface, head and all, then rising with rapidly twitching ears and emitting loud, long sight of pure bliss. Kathleen was taking a steady constitutional and keeping an eye out for visitors for food. The Indian rhinoceros in nature prefers swampy ground, where it can bathe in water or mud. The African loves to roll in dust or mud, but appears very seldom if ever, to bathe in water. This difference of habit is maintained by the two species at the Zoo. Neither of the two African rhinos ever bathes, though they will roll on a wet floor. Felix will always bathe in his pond, if allowed to, even when it is frozen over, and the two young Indian rhinos at Whipsnade, when in the summer they have access to their pond spend more time in it than out of it.

The decision regarding the date of the Coronation of King Edward is of direct interest to that dignified, select coterie, the Barons of the Cinque, whose ancient right it is to bear a silk canopy over the Sovereign's head on his return from the crowning ceremony. At the moment the Barons are without a chief. The Lord Warden of the Exchequer, having remained vacant since the death of the Marquis of Reading. The Marquis was, of course, the forerunner of Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India. In another week Lord Willingdon will be in London and it is thought very likely he will receive the appointment which carries with it a fine official residence, Walmer Castle, near Deal.

It is stated that when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was sworn in as a Privy Councillor last year, King George said to him, "I am sending you a first-class mail." "May I ask who it is?" said Sir Tej. "You know him well, replied the King. "Lithgow." Then, laughing the King added, "He comes of good Dominion Status stock." Lithgow's father, of course, was the first Governor General of Australia.

Here is a latest suggestion about the international delegations attempting to solve the Rhineland goose-stepping. A friend said: "If don't they pack the plenipotentiaries of all the Governments concerned on to the Queen Mary and instruct the captain to take them on a world cruise and not bring them back until they have settled all their differences?"

Another friend supports this fine idea, and if it succeeded, the Queen Mary would remain the world's most famous ship for many a year to come. It would be necessary, of course, to forbid the plenipotentiaries to have any communications with their Governments at home or with the Press. It is possible, of course, that they might settle nothing. However, a holiday cruise can begin to pall after some months, and the chances of Queen Mary sailing on and on "round the world with unshut eye," like Mathew Arnold's whale, would be negligible.

Govt. Of India And "Bhopal Loan"

The Publicity Officer, Bhopal writes: Appropos the news published in the "Central India Times" of Indore dated April 22, 1936 that H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal has asked the Government of India for a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs it is authoritatively stated that there is no truth whatsoever in the report.

ONLY REMEDY FOR KISANS

Secure Power In Administration Of Country, Exhorts Jawaharlal

NAGPUR, April 27

The village of Butibori, 18 miles from Nagpur, were festive appearance on Sunday night when 5,000 Kisans from the neighbouring villages and many even from distant places assembled there to hear what the Congress President Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had to tell them. They gave Pandit Jawaharlal a warm reception and took him in procession to the dais.

Pandit Jawaharlal dwelt on the condition of the agriculturists in India as a whole which he said was worsening day by day. He was there to prescribe what he thought was the only remedy.

As long as power was in the hands of aristocrats few Kisans would be subordinate to them and their condition would not be better even if the rulers were Indians. The grievances of the agricultural community would vanish provided they themselves controlled the administration through their bonafide representatives. Really that was Swaraj. The Congress was working for such Swaraj.

Pandit Jawaharlal explained the concomitants of uneven distribution of wealth and appealed to Kisans to organise Kisan Sabhas which should work in co-ordination with Congress for the achievement of that goal. A combination of two such organisations would be a force to be reckoned with. If that were brought about Swaraj was not distant.

COMMUNAL QUESTION. Addressing a very large gathering of Muslims at Nagpur immediately after Butibori, meeting Pandit Jawaharlal traced the cause of discontent in India.

He said the communal question had no correct bearing on the welfare of the public as large whether Hindus or Mahomedans. These questions prove beneficial to some people on the top who are interested in maintaining a division in Indian ranks. He much deplored the recent outbreak in Poona and advised Hindu and Mahomedan leaders to spare no efforts to maintain cordial relations between the two communities.—A.P.

GOVT. PUBLICITY AND JOURNALISM

Dr. Jaffri's Mission To Karachi

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 27. Doctor S. N. A. Jaffri, Deputy Director of Information, Government of India now on a short visit to Karachi is meeting the local journalists connected with both English and Vernacular papers with a view to ascertaining how the Government of India Publicity Department could be made more useful to the press. This is the first time an official of the Central Government Publicity Department has undertaken a tour for this purpose. Dr. Jaffri is also having an interview with the Governor when it is expected Publicity for Sind will be discussed.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

stand or approve. "It leaves me cold," he remarked. If the Hindus did not promptly undo the wrong they had done to millions of their own brethren, nemesis will overtake them. Already, Hindu society was showing signs of decay.

FOR HARIJAN HOME. Concluding he appealed for funds for a Harijan Home at Allahabad. They wanted one lakh for giving the scheme a practical shape. They proposed to train volunteers and preachers to work among "untouchables" and caste Hindus. A hospital, a hostel and a vocational school for Harijans were some of the items on the ambitious programme they had chalked out for themselves. They needed the money to carry the message of hope among those whom our cruelty and injustice have driven to despair. "Would the proverbial generosity of the Punjab fall the down-trodden Harijans?"

A TELLING APPEAL. The Chief Justice in a witty speech supported Munshi Iswar Saran's appeal for funds. "The Hindus", Sir Douglas remarked, "believe in transmigration of souls. Well, here is a golden opportunity for ensuring your here and hereafter. If you contribute liberally you stand every chance of being born Brahmin in the next world. Otherwise you would surely be Harijans. The appeal of the Chief Justice although brief bore rich fruit. Nearly Rs. 4,000 were collected including a cheque for Rs. 2,500 from R. B. Bawa Dings Singh.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Public And The Town Hall

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—Bombay notoriously suffers from the paucity of fine and big public halls. At present there are only two public halls in this city where more than thousands of persons can be accommodated at a time. They are the Cowasji Jehangir Hall and the Town Hall. Besides these, there are two or three halls like the People's Jinnah Hall and the Marwari Vidyalay Hall. But these are too small to be called the public halls. Now, Sir, compared to the vastness and the grandeur of this city, these two halls are nothing, and even these are not completely equipped with all the necessary materials. To give only one instance, Sir, the other day I had been to the Town Hall where the citizens of this great city had gathered together to honour one of the finest citizens of India. I mean Mr. Nariman. I was surprised to find the complete absence of a clock in such a vast and capacious hall. I searched for it everywhere, but to my utter dismay I did not find it. Now, Sir, I think that in this modern age clock is one of the necessities and especially in a public hall its need is the greatest. I hope, Sir, the authorities concerned will see into the matter and immediately install this hall with a fine and big clock.—Yours etc.,

K. P. SHROFF.

Prof. Shah On Jawaharlal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—With reference to Prof. Shah's answer to my letter let me draw his attention to the following.

Proletarian leadership should not only mean leading the masses but leading the masses for their own interests. If they are led to action for middle class interest, for instance, I for one would never take it to be proletarian leadership. Mahatma Gandhi's leadership of the masses I think comes under the latter category.

The Impressions and Reflections, apart from being only narratives in character happen to carry the views and inclinations of the author however dispassionate he may be towards the whole thing—a fact well evidenced in Prof. Shah's third article on the same subject. Regarding office issue he says, "Had Babu Rajendra Prasad or Mahatma Gandhi been the prospective Ministers there could have been not the ghost of hesitation in according Congress sanction to that policy." Such an instruction to the Right wing led me to take it to be the author's inclination towards acceptance. I may be wrong in interpreting a reflection as an instruction or inclination. Moreover it is really unfortunate if the Congress decides to accept ministries because Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad are the prospective Ministers.—Yours, etc.,

HIRA LAL PATEL.

"A Young Martyr?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph which appeared on page 12 of the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of the 6th inst. In this connection I have to point out that the accident in question was not at all ignored by the Company. The Managing Agents took pity on this

unfortunate man and generously gave sufficient amount to relieve him of his distress. This amount was actually paid to him prior to the date the letter referred to above, namely 6th April 1936.

Please insert this to remove the wrong impression the letter might have created.—Yours etc.,

POTTERY MANAGER. THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY. Katni, April 20.

"Times Of India" And Assembly

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—Having read Mr. R. N. Chopra's letter regarding "Times of India and Assembly Reports" appearing in the issue of 3rd April, while fully endorsing his view I want to pen a few words more.

One is really surprised to read daily the Bombardier's view of Delhi Correspondent and while not discussing about its stuff one would wish that the editorial staff would take proper care to give justice where it is due. Looking to the wide Indian patronage something must be done to make them understand the real feeling of Indians.

Let us hope that persons concerned will take this to mind and urge "Times of India" to do justice to Indian cause, when the paper has got a wide Indian patronage.

"DISGUSTED."

Baroda.

A Kindly Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—The poor ye have always with you," said Christ, but how many remember this? Anyway, it was truly "a Lacraetensic act" (to quote the Calcutta "Statesman") the feeding of 7,000 poor of all communities in Delhi in honour of their Excellencies' silver wedding on April 13. Such a kindly and gracious act will not be easily forgotten and brings to mind Tennyson's famous lines:

"Kind hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood."—Yours etc.,

P. O. G.

Bombay, April 24.

Traffic Control Near Town Hall

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—While it gives everyone satisfaction at the order of the Police Commissioner in diverting heavy traffic near the Elphinstone Circle, to avoid congestion in the adjoining streets, one could not help giving vent to the great inconvenience at a neglected corner. Just near the right-hand gate of the Town hall, getting down the tram proceeding to the Museum, one feels almost run over by the approaching cars at high speed.

Also at the other side, when people wait trams from the Museum, the difficulty is experienced in getting into it as the approaching cars obstruct the passage. By the time the cars and other traffic pass the tram so long sought for leaves the place.

Either accidents on the other end which may occur at any time or the 'lost' tram on the Circle centre could be avoided if the authorities could intervene and help the tramway passengers.—Yours etc.,

T. S. R.

HOW TROUBLE AROSE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 27. Enquiries have elicited the Pir shrine is situated in a walled enclosure between the temple and the mosque in the Chowrahajins locality. The former is on the southern side while the mosque is on the northern side.

The temple authorities objected to the use of the old entrance to the shrine which is situated to the east in consequence of which the new entrance was made at the mosque end of the enclosure under orders of the Ecclesiastical Department.

Anticipating trouble, as a couple of hundred Hindus had assembled in the temple, the police were posted in strong numbers at the scene, while armed police were summoned when the situation threatened to become serious.

It transpires that the processionists were eventually permitted the use of the old entrance. The police are investigating.—A.P.

A Mymensingh message says a middle-aged man from the Bombay Presidency who belongs to a touring circus party was arrested when witnessing a cinema show and it is alleged a s/x-chambered revolver was found in his possession.—A.P.

A Look Round The World

OWNERSHIP OF STRAITS & TURKEY'S RIGHT

Why She Was Tempted To Sign Treaty Of Lausanne

(In view of Turkey's alleged repudiation of the Treaty of Lausanne, the following extract from an article expressing the Turkish point of view, may be found to be of particular interest.)

ISTANBUL (By Air Mail.) "Those who criticize Turkey's attitude towards the Treaty of Lausanne forget one clause in the treaty concerning the regime which affirms that the straits of Dardanelles form a veritable parcel of Turkish territory, and that if its security is any time in peril, Turkey will have the explicit right to do with it exactly as she pleases," writes Yunus Nadi in "Cumhuriyet."

"At Lausanne, when the question of the straits came to the forefront and was accepted by us, the conditions of world security presented a stable and normal state such as did not raise any immediate suspicions in us. We thought that men would never fall on one another's throats again."

These real and psychological factors on the one hand and the right of ownership as accorded to us, on the other, both added in making us conciliatory towards the offer of the regime concerning the straits.

It was however principally the recognition of our ownership of the straits which tempted us to sign the treaty.

To-day the conditions of security which rendered the creation of this regime possible have changed and the straits constitute altogether an important factor in the defence of Turkey whether she participates in the war or remains neutral.

Regime of the straits accordingly cannot retain its ancient form under present conditions. No state with a desire to secure its own independence will ever evade this

reality. We are however not bent upon breaking the treaty if an amicable arrangements is made with us."

Would Arabs Disappear From Palestine?

PARIS (By Air Mail.) "The development of Jewish national home in Palestine would ultimately result in the disappearance of the Arab people from that part of the globe," declares M. Raymond Cartier in L'Echo De Paris. There is no room for both in this small strip of territory. Although the Arab population may temporarily benefit from the immigration of Zionism by way of agricultural development, future nevertheless remains very disquieting. Arabs are already growing conscious of this fear and they have made no secret of their own feelings.

When I was in Palestine, I was told "The English have deceived us. We fought the Turks for them because they promised us freedom and when peace at last arrived, they came with the mandate in one hand and Zionism in the other. . . If there was to be a new war in Europe, we would make every attempt to remain neutral. We would mind our own business and take advantage of the misery of Europe."

"Our greatest comfort," say the Arabs of Palestine, "is that the people of Syria, Iraq, Arabia and Egypt have all shown sympathy towards our cause and formed a united front against the Jews. When the hour of freedom comes, ten million Arabs would rise up as one man and drive out the invaders from the country."

To the entire Arab population in the Near East the French rule in Syria is as unacceptable as the British rule in Palestine.

Why Seek Conversion For Temporal Advantages?

ISWAR SARAN'S SCHEME FOR HARIJAN HOME AT ALLAHABAD

Nemesis Will Overtake Them, He Warns Caste Hindus

LAHORE, April 26.

"My study of Hindu scriptures has convinced me that they do not sanction untouchability. All the same, I must make it clear that I have no use for books, however sacred, that call for a surrender of judgement," declared Munshi Iswar Saran, at a crowded meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening.

Sir Douglas Young, the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court presided.

A DOMESTIC PROBLEM. Introducing the speaker, the Chief Justice referred to his many services in the cause of social and religious reform. Turning to the problem of depressed classes, he thought untouchability as currently practised was a stigma on India's fair name. The problem was purely domestic and did not concern non-Indians, but, the Chief Justice declared, it was the duty of every man and woman without distinction of class, creed or race, to help to eliminate this ugly feature of Hindu Social Life.

SLAY THAT "MONSTER". Munshi Iswar Saran made an impassioned appeal to the audience to slay the monster of untouchability and relieve the appalling plight of millions of men, women and children. Indian Nationalism must remain an insincere and hollow profession as long as untouchability disgraced Hindu society. In Europe they laughed at our claims of united nationhood and treated with contempt our appeals for a democratic constitution.

"I am told," the speaker continued, "that in the Punjab untouchability was an academic issue. But the census report tells another tale. The total population of your province, including Indian States, is 28,499,857. Out of these 1,789,623 are 'untouchables'. Vague statements and pious wishes cannot alter facts."

It was true that in the urban areas, untouchability in its virulent form typical of South India was unknown but in rural areas Harijans were not allowed to draw water from village wells nor were temples open to them.

"KILL IT OUTRIGHT"

"But I admit," he continued, "that the Punjab is miles ahead of other provinces. That, however, was an argument for killing the practice outright and not for slackening our efforts." He emphatically denied that the Harijans reform movement was inspired by political motives. All political parties were ephemeral

against this all-important problem. Nor did the movement have any connection with converting people to some particular religion. Conversion for temporal and worldly advantages was something he could not understand. (Continued in column 3.)

Cakes are lighter with BORKWICK'S BAKING POWDER

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 10 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause itching. To Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal you in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

YEARS OF AGONY WITH BURNING INDIGESTION.

If you had been in agony for years with wind and burning indigestion and then found a remedy which gave you complete and immediate relief, would you not call it a miracle? This is exactly what Mr. L. S. J., of Farmland Road, Bromley, says about Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. It will do just the same for you whether you suffer from just ordinary indigestion or from such serious disorders as acute gastritis or duodenal ulcer. Read Mr. L. S. J.'s own words:—"I have suffered the agonies of Hell for years with wind and burning indigestion. Three months ago, I was told of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder and the relief I have obtained is a miracle. May I thank you most heartily for three whole months of comfort and peace." Get a bottle to-day, but be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Paris Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

ALL-INDIA LITERARY CONFERENCE

Outcome Of "Hans" Movement

(From A Correspondent.)

The All-India Literary Conference, which was the outcome of what may be termed the "Hans" movement sponsored by S. K. Kanungo, M. S. Munshi, and S. P. Chandra, completed its preliminary sessions on 25th at Nagpur. Mahatma Gandhi's aid enabled it to tide over the difficulty of settling the rival claims of Hindi and Urdu. This Conference was actively supported by the Hindi Sammelan, the Urdu Academy of Delhi and the Parishads of Marathi, Gujarati, Kannadi and Malayalam languages. Urdu writers like the Bombay and the Osmania and the Gurukul were also represented. The presence of Moulvi Abdul Haq, the doyen of Urdu scholars in the country was a welcome feature. This is the first notable effort to bring Indian literatures on a single platform, and to articulate the unity of Indian culture and literature; and was in the opinion of many visitors an epoch making step in the growth of Indian national consciousness.

A remarkable resolution passed by the Conference was that the Parishad will only encourage literature which fosters high ideals, good taste and communal harmony and tackles the living problem of the people. It is understood that the "Hans" will now be the organ of the Parishad. A representative Committee of all literatures in India consisting of the following was appointed to adopt a constitution and to carry on the work:—

President.—Mahatma Gandhi.
Vice-President.—Babu Rajendra.

SOLD DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS

Sentence To Check Career Of Fraud Confirmed In Appeal

MADRAS, April 23.—Mr. Justice Burn to-day disposed of a criminal revision petition preferred in the High Court by C. V. Gopal Rao, alias Venugopal Rao, against the order of the Sessions Judge of Chingleput upholding the order of the Joint Magistrate of Chingleput directing the petitioner to execute a bond for Rs. 750 and two sureties for a like sum to be of good behaviour for two years.

The Conjeevaram Police laid a charge against Gopal Rao under Section 110 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code for habitually cheating people. The Joint Magistrate of Chingleput issued an order calling upon Gopal Rao to show cause why he should not be bound over. In 1923, Gopal Rao started a college in Conjeevaram called "The Madras Homeopathic College" which was registered and was given a constitution with a governing body of seven members.

The Joint Magistrate in the course of his order observed that Gopal Rao had indulged in cheating on a grand scale. He had cheated the men with whom he started the college. He had cheated the public by steady dissemination of representations which were false and which he had known all along to be false. He had taken money from all who had given it in return for scraps of paper purporting to confer degrees. The Joint Magistrate considered that Gopal Rao should be bound over, and accordingly directed him to execute a bond as stated above. This was confirmed in appeal by the Sessions Judge of Chingleput. A revision petition was filed by Gopal Rao.

NO LEGAL DEFECT.
His Lordship confirmed the order of the lower court, and observed:—
"I am not satisfied that there is any legal defect in the order for security. The evidence adduced was such that the Joint Magistrate might come to the conclusion that the Madras Homeopathic College, out of which the accused was making a living or at any rate derived some income, was a rank swindle."

"The case of the matter, as it seems to me, is that the accused by means of false representations about his college's board of examiners and system of examinations has been selling at rather a large price diplomas of degrees which are in fact worthless. That most of the people who have been induced to part with their money have not complained is not at all surprising. People who have been swindled would very often prefer to cut their losses rather than expose themselves to ridicule. The accused's career since 1923 has been on this evidence, a career of fraud. An order under Section 110 B Criminal Procedure Code is made to prevent him from continuing the same course of life."

His Lordship declined to interfere in revision.

BOY CANED BY CHAPLAIN

Deputy Commissioner Orders Further Inquiry Into Complaint

JUBBULPORE, April 25.—Remarking that "the complaint has been dismissed without adequate inquiry and reason, apparently the Magistrate was not inclined to disbelieve the complainant because the accused is designated 'reverted'; the accused was not a master of the school and that being so, I cannot see what authority he had to cane the boy."

Mr. W. V. Grigsoh, I. C. S. Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, remanded the case to the court of K. S. Aszad Ahmed Magistrate, Jubbulpore, to institute further inquiry into the complaint of a seven-year-old student of the Christ Church Boys' school, Jubbulpore on the grounds of alleged wrongful confinement and assault, and which was in the first instance, dismissed summarily by the Magistrate.

A few months ago the boy was suspected by Rev. Earle of removing a few rupees from the pocket of another student, and for this he caned the boy. The complaint of theft, at a later stage was found to be baseless and on this the father of the boy brought a case against the accused for his action, but this was summarily dismissed by the court, against which a revision application was filed in the court of the Deputy Commissioner, and which has met with this success.

JEWISH YOUTH DISCUSS THEIR OWN PROBLEMS

Exhortation To Look Upon India As Their Home

Over five hundred youths of the Bene Israel Community gathered in the Sir Elly Kadoori School Hall on Sunday afternoon to celebrate the "Youth Day." A large number of "seniors" were also present as visitors.

Mr. A. M. Davidson, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the "Day" welcoming the youths outlined the main line of discussions to be followed at the meeting and uttered a caution against entry into communal party politics.

Miss Annie Samson, the President, referred to the need of youths in the community being organised for concerted activity. She emphasised the importance of practical education, and suggested the starting of working boys clubs of the kind in existence in England where the clubs afford facilities, not only for social and recreational activity but also supply academic and cultural education. Her conception of education transcended the aims of getting university degrees and she advocated all round mental development that would widen the outlook and vision of the community.

THIRD IN LITERARY
Mr. E. Simeon, speaking on "Vital Statistics" showed that the community stood third in matters of literary first two being the Parsis and Indian Christians. The ratio between the male and female population was maintained with a healthy balance and the prevailing belief that there was a preponderance of female population was not supported by facts.

Miss Margaret Benjamin, speaking on "Academic Education", dwelt at some length on the necessity of such education as would develop the social conscience of the community. At present, apart from fault finding activity there was little of live, healthy interest in communal welfare.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.
Mr. E. M. Abraham then spoke on "Athletic Education." Mr. R. B. Raymond dealt with "Technical Education" and expounded how the lack of training in the use of hand had reduced them to be mere theorists on great principles and policies without the ability to put even a fraction of them into action.

Mr. Ezekiel M. A. Jacob criticised some of the "Social Customs" in the community, pleaded against extravagant expenditure on ceremonial occasions and condemned segregation of women from men at domestic functions. He advocated the need for a broader outlook on sex matters and to discard the antiquated notions that still dominated the communal psychology.

Messrs. G. A. Moses and Ezekiel Rahamim handled "Economic Condition" of the Community and believed that there was little hope for improvement unless the community took to business.

INDIA THEIR HOME.

Mr. Sam Solomon dealt with "Political Views" of the youth and opined that the community should not permit its national devotion to be divided between Zion and India and hoped that the youth would look upon this country as their home whose aspirations demand their sympathy.

The "Students' Standpoint" was explained by Dr. H. S. Samson and Miss Sophia Samson. Both expressed the economic freedom which would lead to the social freedom of women. At present women were suffering from untold suppression which was unquestionably harmful to the community.

The President, in winding up the meeting, hoped that they would meet from time to time to discuss communal problems as they affected the Youth and that they would pass the stage of discussion and enter the field of action without undue delay.

A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

A lively programme of entertainment and refreshment followed and the gathering dispersed amidst great enthusiasm.

An Ahmedabad message says a fire broke out on Sunday night in a coal depot, situated at Asarwa, a suburb of Ahmedabad as the result of which six Depots were gutted and two men injured. The fire was brought under control late at night. The total damage is estimated at Rs 15,000.

HARIJANS & ELECTIONS

M. C. Raja's Call To Organise Scheduled Castes

NEW DELHI, April 26.—A call to organise the scheduled castes with a view to contest the elections to the new provincial legislatures under the India Act is made by Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja in a statement to the Press.

He says:—
"There can be no two opinions as to what the attitude of the Scheduled Castes should be towards the new constitution. Whatever its defects may be, so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, it is calculated to raise their political status which in turn will raise their status in every other respect. The Scheduled Castes ought, therefore, to take full advantage of the reforms and work them as successfully as possible."

"While endeavouring to improve their status, they should never do anything which would react injuriously on the Hindu community or India as a whole and they should join hands with all progressive forces in the country to raise India to the status of a Dominion equal to that of the other Dominions in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

PARTY ALLIANCES

Mr. Raja suggests that the provincial election boards should educate the electorate as to the needs of the Scheduled Castes and should see that candidates of a progressive type who would sympathise with the aspirations of the Scheduled Castes are returned not only by their own special constituencies but by the general constituencies also.

"When once elected, the representatives of the Scheduled Castes should work together as a single party and not allow themselves to be split up. They may co-operate with one or other of the other parties according as the programme of such party is more sympathetic towards them and more consistent with the country's interests, but in all matters concerning themselves they should work together and join that party which would help them most."

"We, the members of the Scheduled Castes have a great opportunity to serve our community, to serve Hindustan and to serve India. May God give us sufficient wisdom, unity and self-sacrifice to understand our duty and perform it to the glory of our Motherland."—A.P.

BARODA NEWS IN BRIEF

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail).
The final session of the State Representative Assembly for the current year will be held on 30th April. In all 52 resolutions have been notified.

At the annual gathering of agriculturists, held last week, the Director of Agriculture urged students of agriculture to use their knowledge in increasing the productivity of agriculture, and exhorted them to start associations in the villages to tackle the varied problems of rural life.

Mr. Pilajirao Gaekwar, Suba of Amreli District, performing the opening ceremony of health week at Amreli last week, referred to the high infant mortality in India and after detailing the causes of it urged all to take more interest in improving the health of children.

The Hazur Court has dismissed the appeal of the accused in the famous Man/banu Kidnapping Case and has upheld the sentences passed by the High Court.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ENTERPRISE

Hostel For Postgraduate Students

The University of Bombay has made arrangements to provide hostel facilities for postgraduate students enrolled in the University School of Economics and Sociology and in the Department of Chemical Technology. Though these institutions have been in existence for some years, the University had not provided hostel facilities for those who took advantage of them. Mufussils students who came to Bombay to avail themselves of the opportunities for higher studies in these subjects have found it extremely difficult to find healthy and congenial lodgings in Bombay. With the provision that the University has now made, this defect will disappear, and it is expected that a larger number of students will take advantage of the splendid equipment that the University has in its Teaching Departments both for instruction and research.

The hostel is to be located in the Taraporewala Building on Queen's Road, opposite Marine station. The whole building except the ground floor has been rented for the purpose, and is to be adequately fitted up for the hostel by June next, when the new academic year begins. This building is situated in a healthy locality; it has an excellent view of the sea, and is at the same time not far from the University Buildings. The terms on which the students are to be admitted are moderate, and the University will have to incur a net deficit to run the hostel. But the University has undertaken this venture deliberately as a necessary adjunct to its postgraduate activities.

UNION FLAG FOR 4-ANNA TAXIS

Negotiations Going On With Commissioner For Design Of Indicator

The Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union, writes:

The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union begs to announce to the public that even though the meter might indicate six annas per mile according to Police Regulation, yet those taxi drivers that carry the Union's flag on the radiator will charge the public at four annas per mile.

Negotiations are proceeding with the Police Commissioner for the design of the flag and objection on his part, if any, legal or otherwise to putting up the same. These negotiations will soon terminate and it is expected that on or about the 15th of May all the Union's cars will have passed through the test and will have the above flag flying on the radiator. A day will be shortly appointed for performing the necessary ceremony.

In the meanwhile the public are requested in the absence of the flag now to enquire of every taxi they use whether it will drive at four annas a mile and is a Union's Taxi.

is postgraduate activities. Though the hostel is primarily meant for the students of the University Departments, other postgraduate students reading for the M. A., M.Sc. and Ph. D. degrees may be admitted to the hostel in case accommodation is available.

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Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and enables you to enjoy the pleasures of life. No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has brought the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness and all the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly in 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

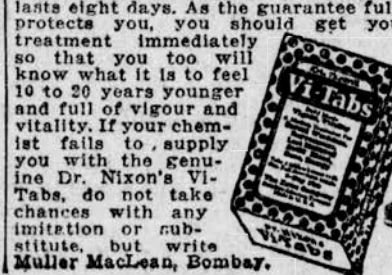
Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is more potent than anything else before their time. Run-down and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise restores the gland system. This is fol-



Dr. T. A. Ellis

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute safety, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much the younger, stronger, and more vigorous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take any chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller Maclean, Bombay.



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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Favourable Weather In Western Belt

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET

Wheat Easy But Other Commodities Steady

On Monday cross-rates ruled quiet. **NEW YORK COTTON EASY.** New York cotton was easy on scattered liquidation influenced by favourable weather in the Western belt. **BULLION QUIET.** London gold and silver ruled quiet. **WHEAT EASY.** Wheat ruled easy on selling by commission houses. Other commodities were steady. **MODERATE BUSINESS IN SECURITIES.** The London Stock Exchange was generally more active on scattered support. Gifted securities were in fair request with moderate business passing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936	
Previous closing	New York, April 27, 11.19
To-day's opening	11.18
Difference	-.01
To-day's closing	11.13
Difference	-.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936	
Previous closing	Liverpool, April 27, 6.07
To-day's opening	6.06
Difference	-.01
To-day's closing	6.04
Difference	-.03

WHEAT EXPECTATION

April	Rs. 198-4
July	Rs. 199-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 27. Cotton was quiet but steady with traders awaiting developments however distant months showed some ease on some improvement in weather conditions in the western belt. Operators meanwhile are awaiting the release of the loan cotton which has already begun to move in the south. Textiles have also improved. Trading in July commenced at 11.18 i.e. 11 points lower than previous closing prices. The market declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation and foreign selling but the pressure was not sufficiently strong to cause any material fall with July hovering around 11.17. New York cotton finally closed at 11.13 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:—
May (11.58/11.57) 11.54 11.54
July (11.27/11.27) 11.19 11.18
October (10.42/10.41) 10.35 10.34

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.:—
American May (6.30) 6.23
American July (6.07) 6.04
Egyptian May (8.78) 8.73
Egyptian July (8.63) 8.58

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 27. Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved between Rs. 199-12 and Rs. 199-4 at night. The rate at 10.45 p.m. was Rs. 199-4 with New York futures about 3 points down.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Governor's Tribute To Committee's Activities

The Governor of Bombay addressing the annual general meeting of the Bombay European Relief Association on Monday said: "Mr. Winterbotham, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very glad to be able, for a second time, to be present at your Annual General Meeting. I regard the objects of the European Relief Association as having a binding claim on ourselves as a community. The Chairman has commented on the considerable decrease in the Association's income in 1935 as compared with the previous year. He has also pointed out that there was a big increase in 1934 due to a special effort by the Committee. I need only ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, and our community as a whole, to respond willingly to the Committee's efforts. I do so with all the more confidence because I agree entirely with his determination to keep office expenses as low as the work to be done permits. I need not go in detail into the work done by the Association. The various branches are clearly described in the report.

In conclusion, I wish to congratulate Mr. Winterbotham, the General Committee and Sub-Committees, and the Secretary, on the good year's work which they have performed and the business-like method of its performance.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations	
1. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	New York, April 27, 4.93 7/8
Previous closing	4.93 7/8
To-day's opening	4.93 3/4
To-day's closing	4.93 5/8

1. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

Previous closing	London, April 27, 25.00
To-day's opening	25.00
To-day's closing	24.93 3/4
Difference	-.06 1/2

FRANC RATE

Previous closing	London, April 27, 75.01
To-day's opening	75.00
To-day's closing	74.98
Difference	-.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 27. London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 7/8 and then eased to 4.93 13/16 subsequently declining to 4.93 1/16. The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 3/4. France opened at 75.00 and remained practically steady. The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.98.

LONDON SILVER

Spot	20.3 s.d. 20.3 s.d.
Forward	20.3 s.d. 20.3 s.d.

LONDON GOLD

Gold per ounce (47-0-11)	47-0-10 1/2
--------------------------	-------------

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent)	9/16
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent)	5/8
5/8 per cent	
6 months (5/8 to 1/16 per cent)	5/8
to 1/16 per cent	

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5-6 3/8)	5-6 3/8
New York on Bombay (37-30)	37-30
Berlin on Bombay (6-2 3/4)	6-2 3/4
London on Milan (62-68)	62-68
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 27. Silver opened quiet at Rs. 50/13, 50/13 and 50/14. The market showed very little activity owing to the absence of any important developments abroad with prices moving in a very small margin while later prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation on disappointing outside cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 50/8, 50/8 and 50/9.

Sholapur Electric Scheme

At the meeting of the debenture-holders held on Thursday last to sanction the proposed sale of Sholapur Mill Electric Scheme duly approved and recommended by the Trustees of the debenture-holders, the proceedings were not open to the Press and, consequently, our special representative collected information after the meeting ended. We now understand that the Director appointed by the debenture-holders was not actually "rebuked" as mentioned in our report but some awkward questions were put to him. We further understand that he had expressed his willingness to tender his resignation on the spot if the debenture-holders had no faith in him.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, intimated that Karachi was the likely venue of the next session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 27. Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 74 1/8 and July 75 3/8. Trading was very quiet owing to the lack of outside interest.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 27. Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.88 1/2. Prices eased on scattered commission house selling and liquidation influenced by favourable weather in the southwest.

LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Tin (4206 1/4 buyers 4206 3/8 sellers. Steady) 4206 1/2 buyers 4206 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (516 1/16 buyers. No sellers. Steady) 516 1/16 buyers. No sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (241 1/2 to 242) 241 1/2 to 242 z x x z

Glasgow Iron (279) closed

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16 paid and buyers) 7 9/16 paid and buyers

Forward (7 3/4 paid and buyers) 7 13/16 paid and buyers

SILVER CABLES

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"China sold, India bought. Buyers satisfied. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

New Crop April May (419 1/16 sellers) 419 5/16 buyers

Dunlop May (422 1/2 sellers) 422 3/4 sellers

Lightning May (420 3/4 sellers) 421 sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April-May (412 5/8 sellers) 412 3/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta April-May (412 11/16 sellers) 412 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (410 7/8 sellers) 410 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Comoranda April (413 3/4 sellers) 413 3/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, April 27. Rs. a. p.

Rate at 9-0 a.m. 7 4 9

Rate at 12-0 noon 7 4 6

Rate at 3-30 p.m. 7 4 3

September 1936 delivery 7 8 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 27. Rs. a. p.

Wheat 4 7 3

Wheat September 4 7 6

Linseed 7 4 3

Linseed September 7 8 3

The tone was quiet.

LINSEED LAPLATE

Closing Rate

London, April 27. Linseed La Plata C.I.F. per ton 510-17-6 April sellers

MARKETING OFFICERS IN CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 27.

Review of the work done during the last 15 months by Marketing officers in the provinces and Indian States where they have marketing organisations was made to-day at the Conference of Marketing officers held in the old Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of Sir Bryce Burt, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Nearly 50 officers were present. Several officers explained the difficulties they had to contend and in light of this a programme of expansion of marketing activities during the current financial year will be chalked out. Three sub-committees dealing with cereals, fruits and live-stock have been appointed to submit reports whereupon there will be a further conference in the course of the week.

Sir Bryce Burt informed the Associated Press that an official statement incorporating the proceedings of the conference will be issued from Simla.

Several Substantial Gains In Kaffirs

UNDERLYING CONFIDENCE IN DOMESTIC POSITION

Further Rush Of New Issues In Next Week

WALL STREET IRREGULAR AND EASY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

STOCK EXCHANGE:—Gold was all that glittered in to-day's markets, kaffirs recording several substantial gains on speculative London cable account.

Further rush of new issues in the coming week illustrates the underlying confidence in the domestic position, to-day's prospectus totalling around four million sterling.

Wall Street opened irregular and turned easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 27. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 497 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, April 17, 498

Monday, April 20, 498

Tuesday, April 21, 498

Wednesday, April 22, 497 7/8

Thursday, April 23, 497 3/4

Friday, April 24, 497 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 27. 3.30 p.m.

Except Kaffirs market generally was firm and fairly active. General business was quiet. Internationals were dull and easier. Oil shares fluctuated.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (485 1/8) 485 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (4107 1/2) 4107 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (4111 5/8) 4111 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (4117 5/8) 4117 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (4107 3/8) 4107 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (4115 1/2) 4115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-0) 21-0

Marke and Spencer Spills Share (425 1/8) 425 1/8

Hydro Electric (47 3/8) 47 1/8

Musical Industries (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

Prinching Johnson (46-0) 46-0

Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord. (34-1 1/2) 34-1 1/2

Woolworth New Ford (127-0) 127-0

Realisation 1936 (58 3/4) 58 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (38-3) 38-3

University Ordinary (32-0) 32-0

Ford Motors (33-6) 33-6

Cable Wires (27 7/8) 27 7/8

British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9

Camera A (49 1/8) 49 1/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-10 1/2) 156-10 1/2

188-1 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2

Distillers (101-3) 101-3

Bird and Dyer (8-0) 8-0

British Celanese (12-0) 12-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-0) 49-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-6

Western Limited Ordinary (25-3) 25-3

Inter Nickels (447 3/4) 448 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

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INDIAN LOANS

London, April 27. 3.30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (4101 1/2) 4101 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian (498) 498

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1930/35 (4114 1/2) 4114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1938/68 (4120 1/2) 4120 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (4110 1/2) 4110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (4112 1/4) 4112 1/4

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-32 (4106 1/2) 4106 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (4116 1/2) 4116 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0

Donoro Tea (46-0) 46-0

Empire of India Ceylon (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-9) 29-9

Gula Kelampungan (28 1/2) 28 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (33-0) 33-0

Bangalore (49 1/4) 49 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9

Burma Corporation (37 1/2) 37 1/2

Rio Tinto (210 5/8) 210 5/8

East Rand Proprietors (66-3) 66-3

Rand Iman (48 3/4) 48 3/4

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New York Cotton Market Reacts On Unsettled Weather

Southern Hedge Selling And Liquidation Continue

BETTER FUTURE FOR NEW CROP POSITIONS

Cheerful Undertone On Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, April 27.

A very cheerful undertone was noticeable on the Stock Exchange which resulted a rise of one dollar in most of the scrips. New York cotton and Chicago markets declined on unsettled weather conditions in the South-west. Forecast of fair weather in West Texas and showers in East Texas. Cotton prices managed to finish with a mixture of both gains and losses, while wheat prices showed a drop of one cent per bushel.

Even though the possibility of devaluation of France is being discussed, dollar was inclined to ease against gold currencies.

Liverpool cotton market was confronted with hedging and scattered outside selling against trade support.

NEW YORK COTTON.

TONE EASY.

Bombay, April 27.

Trading in the American cotton market commenced with a rise of two points, July being quoted at 11.27 plus 2. A little later prices improved by one more point July touching 11.20 plus 3 being the highest for the day.

Later on market showed signs of weakness due to unsettled weather conditions in the south-west which ultimately attracted some hedge-selling and local liquidating operations. The undertone was rather weak. Even though it was Saturday, prices fluctuated swiftly but narrowly. In absence of any buying element, market maintained a bearish trend. Almost till the closing time a quiet zone was noticed, but before the close prices suddenly dropped due to selling pressure.

Generally the market closed with a loss of 6 points, July standing at 11.20 plus 3. The spot was quoted at 11.20.

ORLEANS.

Future Market May and July 11.50 plus 2 and 11.50 plus 2 and 11.50 plus 2. The spot closed at 11.60.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

STEADY TONE.

Though expected to open at a loss of three points, the Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 4 points July being quoted at 6.04-4. The initial weakness was mostly due to hedging pressure mixed with some outside selling transactions. However, later market assumed a steadier tone and prices began to improve gradually on trade support which withstood further hedging pressure.

Operators look to be confused by contradictory weather reports. However, new crop issues are expected to show better activity in course of time. Finally July position finished at 6.07-1. The spot closed at 6.59-3.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

The East Indian Cotton ruled dull May and July showing a drop of two points at the close.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian group also ruled bearish Sakel May and Upper July respectively losing four points at the close.

ALEXANDRIAN COTTON.

Due to general liquidation, market ruled bearish Sakel May and Upper July respectively being quoted at 15.07-7 and 15.04-8.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. York July Highest (10.18 a.m.) 11.28 plus 3.

N. York July Lowest (12.00 p.m.) 11.19 - 6.

L'pool July Highest 6.07-1.

L'pool July Lowest 6.04-4.

PRIVATE CABLES.

BOMBAY April 27.

Messrs Chundilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:

Liverpool. Weather continues unsatisfactory in many parts tending to diminish acreage increase. Continue to advise purchases of New Crops which are reasonable as compared with commodities generally.

New York. Trade good buyer nears. Considerable improvement volume dry goods. Some liquidation distant on account of light beneficial rains in West. Continue to advise purchases of New Crops.

New York. Advice accumulation of New Crop contracts in nominal quantities daily during early part of May for investment.

New York. Only small trading. End of the week liquidation. Hedge selling. Forecast of fair

MONEY MARKET BOMBAY COTTON

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 27

B. C. Rates T T D D April 1/6 1/32

LONDON.—

Banks selling T T D D April 1/6 3/32

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying S mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK.—

Banks selling T T 27 1/4

Banks buying T T 26 1/4

Banks buying T T 26 5/8

PARIS.—

Banks selling T T 563

Banks buying T T 573

JAPAN.—

Banks selling T T 77 1/2

Banks buying T T 77 1/4

AMSTERDAM.—

Banks selling D D 54 7/8

Banks buying D D 54 5/8

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling D D 58 1/4

Banks buying D D 58 1/8

SHANGHAI.—

Banks selling D D 81

Banks buying D D 80 3/8

SINGAPORE.—

Banks selling D D 91 1/4

Banks buying D D 91 1/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.93 7/8

Japan/London 1/2 1/16

Java/London 7.25

Hongkong/London 1/3 15/16

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2

London/Paris 75.01

London/Belgium 29.19

London/Switzerland 15.16

London/Berlin 12.28 1/2

London/Stockholm 19.30 1/2

London/New York 4.93 13/16

London/Amsterdam 7.28

25th instant 7.0-11 1/2

25th instant 27-21 1/2

25th instant 20 7/16

25th instant 20 3/8

25th instant 20 7/16

25th instant 20 3/8

25th instant 45 1/4

25th instant 45 1/4

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WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 25

Messrs. Bativala and Karani have

issued the following report of the closing

quotations of the New York Stock

Exchange:—

Dollars.

Amer Power and Light 5

per cent P A 43

Amer Power 7 per cent P 43

Consolidated Gas 31

United Light and Power 31

American Tel and Tel 163 1/2

Western Union Tel 80 1/4

Radio Corporation 11 1/4

New York Central 35 1/4

Baltimore and Ohio R R 19

Great North Pfd 16

United States Steel 64 1/4

Imp Jan Govt 6 1/2 per

cent 1934 85

Imp Jan Govt 5 1/2 per

cent 1935 80

Kingdom of Denmark 6

105

Tokyo Elec Light 6 per

cent 1933 70

Anacosta Copper Mining

General Motor 96 1/2

Westinghouse Airbrake 39

Int Cement 46

St. Oil of N J 63

Soco 14

National Dairy 28

Chas Rk 36

National City Bank 32

Amr Celanese 300

Sun Life of Canada 47 1/4

Int Nickel of Canada 12

North Amr Co 29

Canadian Pacific R R 101

Com Wealth Aust 4 1/8

per cent 1936 116

Can Nat Rly 5 per cent

1932 113

Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per

cent 1936 113

Kingdom of Norway 6 per

cent 1936 107

Market steady but quiet

Monday

summer time begins.

Total business: 3/4 million

Stock Exchange Tone Healthy On Account Of Renewed Hopes Of Dividend

STEELS INDICATE FURTHER RISE IN DUE COURSE

Punjab Cement Attracts Brisk Business

BOMBAY, April 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange put up a rather lively show to-day, interesting trading being mostly done in the Punjab Cements. The Steel section promises a bullish trend in near future and a further rise in rates is anticipated.

Bulls were reported to countenance the rising market. Operators who had comfortably seized the lower level came forward to cover their sales. Mill shares fluctuated within a monotonous range.

Some of the scrips ranged as under:—

Dtd opened around Rs. 516 4 touched Rs. 521 4 and finally terminated at Rs. 518 12. Ordinary opened at Rs. 147- touched Rs. 147 1/2 and finally came down to Rs. 147 1/4. Government Paper opened at Rs. 98 3/4 and was later quoted at Rs. 98 5/6.

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